চর ডেভেলপমেন্ট এন্ড সেটেলমেন্ট প্রজেক্ট

CHAR DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT

BANGLADESH

FINAL REPORT

CDSP PHASE I

1 September 1994 - 31 August 1997

22 February, 1998

Prepared by:
Directorate of Land Accretion and Estuary Development(MoWR)
and
Consultants for Development Programmes(CDP), Haskoning and Sheltech

PREFACE

This Final Report is written as a State of Affairs of CDSP as per 31 August 1997. It should serve as a reference with details on almost all project aspects. We hope that the Final Report of CDSP's Phase i provides sufficient material for all those who want to check or refer to Phase I activities. For those needing more detail, we refer to the various reports, which are referred to in each chapter and of which a list and short overview is annexed to this report.

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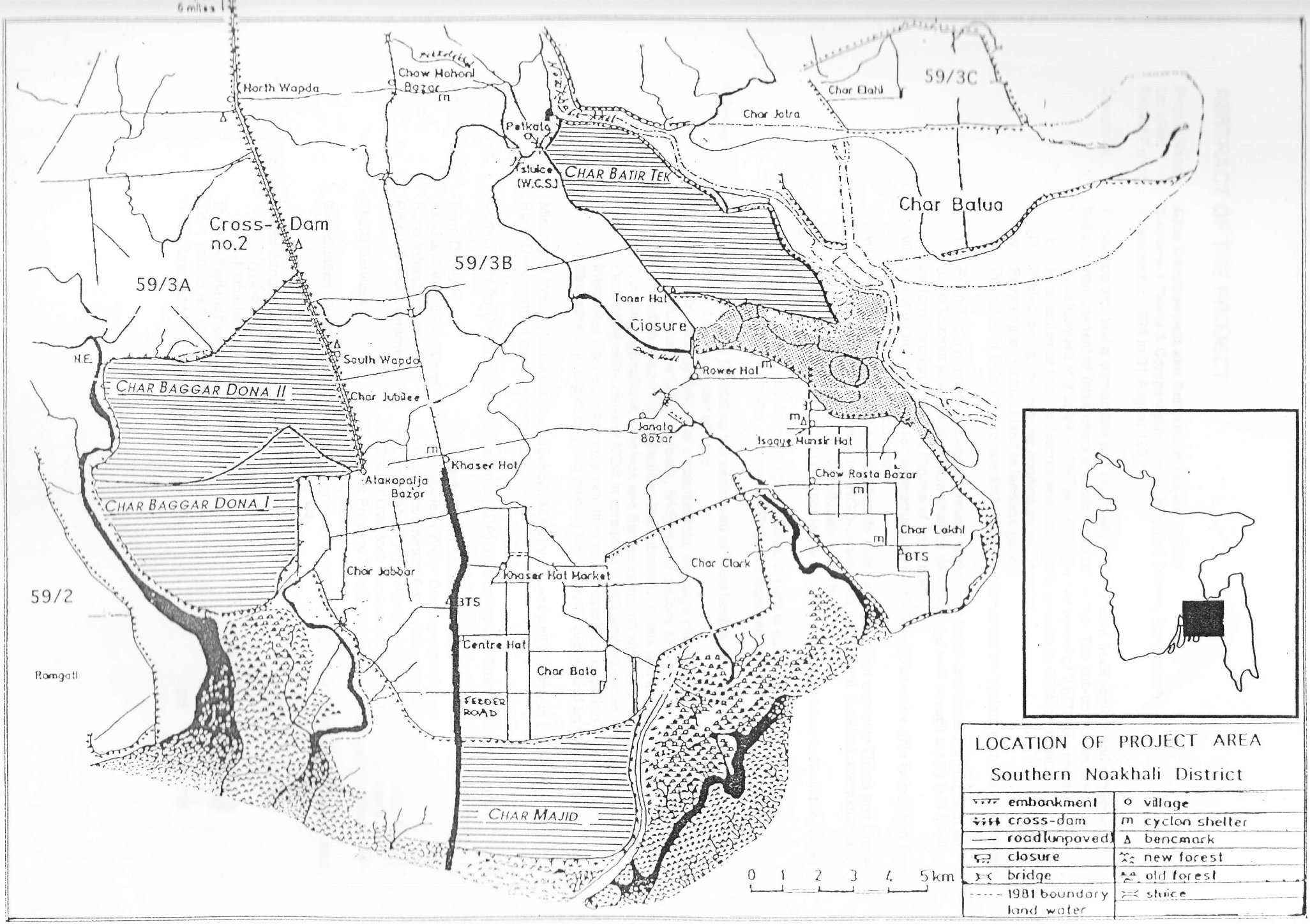


LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA

Southern Noakhali District

embankment	village
cross-dam	cyclon shelter
road(unpaved)	benchmark
closure	new forest
bridge	old forest
1981 boundary	sluice
land water	

ABSTRACT OF THE PROJECT

Project Name: **Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP)**
Location: Sudharam Thana & Companiganj Thana, Noakhali District, Bangladesh
Project Period: 1 September 1994 to 31 August 1997

Objectives: To develop and test a sustainable and replicable model of char development and settlement through development of three chars in south Noakhali district. The sub-objectives are:

i. Development of 2 polders, CBT and CM, and settlement of 3,800 households
ii. Finalization of technical works and institutional aspects in CBDI and CBDII
iii. Protection against regular flooding by saline water
iv. Providing agricultural land to landless people
v. Provision of safety to the new settlers through an adequate system of dykes and shelters
vi. Providing a drainage system to prevent undue inundation and water logging, with an outlet to open water. The system shall be designed and built in such a way that it will perform through the entire lifetime of the project
vii. Assisting in developing social structures by which beneficiaries are able to maintain their newly acquired rights on land
viii. Providing the area with a proportionate share of regular and available Thana and Union-level Government -, Bank - and NGO-services for agricultural, livestock and fisheries extension, as well as for credit, education and health
ix. Assisting the new settlers to overcome the specific problems related to the initial stages of settlement
x. Providing extra development opportunities, if such is possible within the project's limitations of mandate, funding, staffing, management capabilities and policies.

Activities:

- Mapping and facilitating the settlement of 5000 landless families by Ministry of Land, of which 1000 in cluster villages
- Construction by BWDB of embankments, drainage channels and sluices
- Construction by LGED of roads, bridges and cyclone shelters
- Installation of community facilities like tubewells, toilets and community ponds
- Providing agricultural, livestock and fishery extension with GoB
- Facilitating with GoB and NGO in extending health and education services
- Improving planning and implementation with people's participation
- Strengthening, organizing and training local groups, people and agency staff.

Core Agencies: Ministry of Water Resources(lead agency), Ministry of Land and Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

Consultants: Consultants for Development Programmes(CDP), Haskoning and Sheltech Consultants

Implementors:

Land Distribution:	Deputy Commissioner's Office
Land and Water infrastructure:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
Rural Infrastructure:	Local Government Engineering Department
Productive Development:	Directorate of Agricultural extension, District Fisheries Office, District Livestock Services Office, NGOs, Consultants
Social Services:	District Primary Education Office, Civil Surgeon's Office, NGOs, Consultants
Coordination, Support & Studies	Directorate of Land Accretion and Estuary Study, BWDB, and Consultants

Finance:

Total estimated Bangladesh contribution:	Dfl	7,900,000
Netherlands Financial Assistance	Dfl 11,812,100	
Netherlands Technical Assistance	Dfl 5,614,300	
	Dfl	17,426,400
Total Netherlands contribution: (Dfl 1 million is Taka 2.25 crore)		
NGO-Fund, additional Netherlands contribution	Dfl	485,715

FINAL REPORT PHASE I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEX LIST

1. INTRODUCTION

This Final Report describes Phase I of CDSP., from 1 September 1994 to 31 August 1997 . CDSP continues its activities in an extension, called Phase II. Therefore this Final Report is actually an Interim report, taking stock of CDSP's present position.
CDSP has a methodology development part and an implementation part. The methodology part (lessons learnt, methodology for new projects) is dealt with extensively in Part A of the Position Paper, written at the time of the Evaluation in March 1997. It will be updated in Phase II's first year. This report concentrates on the inputs and outputs of CDSP's implementation part.
It shows which activities took place, whether this was according to plan and whether already something is known about the effects.
Although the intention was to make a shorter report, it was found that information per sub-component of less than one page would for most sub-components have resulted in a rather meaningless and too superficial report. Therefore and to make the report more accessible for people only interested in one or two subjects each sub-component has its own one page.
Because there are 23 sub-components of more importance within CDSP's seven components (Institutional Development, Land Settlement, BWDB and LGED, Productive Development, Health and Education, Studies) the report has 23 pages on the sub-components. Staffing, finance, inventory and reporting make up the rest of the report.

2. METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

CDSP's Inception Report has first detailed and amended the methodology as outlined in the Project Document. Further within components many lessons have been learnt and the relation between all components also has been subject to review and revisions during implementation. This has resulted in a substantial document on Lessons Learnt and Methodology Development , i.e. Part A of the Position Paper, written at the time of the Evaluation in March 1997.
The main differences with the methodology as outlined in the Project Document and followed in Phase I will be:

1. A period of minimum seven years project intervention per char
2. A sequence of 1.land settlement and people's participation, 2. infrastructure, 3. productive development/health and education, and 4. monitoring.
3. Finishing the land sector, people's mobilization and NGO-involvement as a pre-condition to starting the infrastructure and other sectors
4. A more limited number of components/activities, selection of which will be based on Lessons Leant, supported by benefit monitoring

The methodology will be updated in March 1998 of Phase II. This report limits itself to a chart (Annex 1.3) which shows an update of the phasing among and within various components.
A further update of the methodology will have to show a minimum programme besides an optimal programme for char development. The optimal sequence and combination of components will have to be elaborated on basis of lessons learnt in early Phase II.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

3.1. People's Participation

3.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The objectives according the Inception Report were:

1. to achieve effectiveness in planning and implementation
2. to achieve sustainability of results

People's participation will occur through local institutions, functional groups as well as NGOs and informal groups and follow where relevant existing policies like MoWR's policy.

Limitations stated are the non-availability of relevant experience and examples e.g. from multi-sectoral projects, a very tight time schedule and staffing problems.

3.1.2. Progress

1) Activities

- The project initiated 16 Sub-Polder Committees(SPC), originating from sub-polder level mass meetings. They were the basis for the three Polder Committees(PC). A guideline was produced in 1995. All members (women separately) received a training on rural development and group work from BRAC. They met regularly and consisted of beneficiaries only, with project, government and NGO-staff participating as informants or observers. See also Technical Report No.4 on PC/SPCs
- Special awareness meetings and campaigns have been held for various sectors.
- Existing School Management Committees(18) were involved in education activities
- Char-based NGOs were first involved in forming Labour Contracting Societies (LCSs, 19) and coordination, while they also played a role in watersupply, sanitation and school support.
- No Earthwork Maintenance Group(EMG) was formed as no maintenance would take place during the first three years.
- No credit groups were formed or existing ones supported.
- 150 Tubewell User Groups were formed

2) Results

- SPCs and PCs have been especially effective in planning and implementation of infrastructure, while their role in other sectors has been mainly in the sphere of information dissemination and endorsement of policies. PCs will remain active to sustain project results, especially in water management, but probably they will be more dominated by the existing elite or even merge with Union Council structure.
- Schools and School Management Committees (SMC) were revived for 18 schools and most were involved in project implementation.
- Tubewell User Groups(UGs) have performed well as planning, implementation and information dissemination platforms.
- NGOs are covered under a separate chapter.
- Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) are covered under a separate chapter.
- Credit Groups will only be formed in cluster villages, which are not yet populated.
- In general the involved committees, organizations and functional groups have been instrumental for improved planning, dissemination of project benefits and implementation. Their successful continuation depends on various factors and sustainability can not yet be assessed.
- Relevant Reports: Especially TR4 and further MR1,9, 12, 17,19, TraR4, Guidelines

3.2. Women In Development

3.2.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception Report mentions an integrated approach aimed at directing an equal share of project benefits and opportunities to women through:

a) Giving priority to women in components of homestead farming, watersupply and sanitation, health, education
b) Employment of female staff in extension and WatSan & Health
c) Group formation, e.g. as LCS, credit or extension group
d) Support in land allocation to female headed households
e) Developing understanding, recognition and improvement of women's problems and rights.

These intentions would be elaborated in detail per component.

3.2.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1) A char society very much limiting women's status and mobility
2) Lack of good examples from similar projects on how to achieve similar objectives
3) Very limited availability of skilled female staff at consultant level, willing to work in Noakhali
4) Inexperience and lack of exposure within the mainly male staff
5) The project does not have sufficiently clear policies and targets for each component. This has hampered good assessment as appeared during the Gender Screening Workshop in July'96 (Training Report No.6).

3.2.3. Progress

1) Activities
   - Women form the Tubewell User Groups(150). All participants in Tubewell O&M/sanitation education(118 UGs) and most homestead farming training were women, as these subjects touch their traditional roles.
   - Women are represented in PC/SPCs(> 100 women), for which they were separately trained.
   - The women-friendly existing land policies were implemented. 10% of selected settler households was female-headed.
   - Women LCS(3 in 1996, 4 in 1997) were formed and active.
   - 42 Traditional Birth Attendants were trained and linked to the GoB-hospitals.
   - One mother parent-oriented motivation campaign was held.
   - Poultry vaccination and health care was targeting women
2) Results
   - Due to limitations indicated under 1.2.2, men have clearly benefited more through training, skill development and increased income.
   - Nevertheless the extent to which women were involved and benefited might be close to what is possible under the circumstances, especially compared to other projects.
   - Working women(also from among char people), targeting women as beneficiaries, organizing and training them, women doing earthwork, and discussing women-specific development problems have become normal phenomena within the project and the char.
   - Least progress has been booked in special activities for developing the understanding, recognition and improvement of women's problems and rights among both staff and char population. It can not be said how this would have influenced the achievement mentioned under the former point.
   - Relevant Reports: Especially MR8, and further TraR6, TR4, MR2, TR7, TR8, TR9

3.3. Labour Contracting Societies(LCS)

As they comprise a component in itself , LCS are covered in a separate chapter, which could have been also included under BWDB and LGED-works, but for convenience has been included here.

3.3.1. Set Objectives and Targets

To enhance quality of work and to ensure a better distribution of benefits within the area LCS will be involved in earthwork for both BWDB and LGED. They will be mobilized by NGOs. Targets were calculated on basis of experiences in the second to fourth year of Early Implementation Project(EIP)'s LCS-programme, when 30 lakh Taka earthwork went yearly to LCS. CDSP aimed at 0% of all earthwork in the first year (no LCS-mobilization possible), 5% in the second construction year and 10% (about 30 lakh Taka) in the third year.

3.3.2. Progress

1) Activities

- NGOs Shagorika, NRAS and Upoma organized in 1996/97 resp. 7, 7 and 5 LCS.
- The LCS-share in earthwork was in each year twice as big as anticipated, i.e. 12% in the 1995/96 (LGED 19% and BWDB 3%) and 37% in the 1996/97(LGED 60% and BWDB 18%). In 1995/96 12 LCS(3 female) were active, in 1996/97 19 numbers(4 female). See also Annex 3.4 for details and Annex 9 for maps.

TABLE: LCS

FY		Qty	Members	LGED	BWDB
FY95/96	Details of Fiscal Year	12	824	Taka 31 lac	Taka 5 lac
	Share of total Earthwork:			**19%**	**3%**
FY96/97	Details of Fiscal Year	19	1140	Taka 69 lac	Taka 27 lac
	Share of total Earthwork:			**60%**	**18%**

- In general the EIP-model is followed, complemented with a CDSP-guideline. LCSs were trained each year, in the second year the NGO-staff was trained by Socioconsult, which is also involved in EIP.

2) Results

- The outputs are that poor people find work close by home, that in some cases savings could be made because of good wages, that people were developed as group and that work quality was better than that of PICs or contractors. This should be weighed against the higher cost per cubic meter (wages often 25% higher than PICs and contractors) and the extra cost of NGO-work, trainings and consultants(joint total estimated at 30% in FY1995/96, 20% in FY1996/97 and 10% from FY1997/98 onwards, if applicable). LCS-leaders and NGOs could often not ensure proper treatment and timely payment from especially BWDB. Moreover BWDB was twice unable to reserve sufficient work for LCS.
- LCS will probably not continue to exist and at most be taken up by concerned NGOs as some of their regular groups. They might form the basis for future EMGs if implemented. Acquired skills however might be used to become skilled and conscious labourers, labour *sardaar*, or small contractor.
- Relevant Reports: Especially TR8 and further MR 9,19 and Guidelines

3.4. NGOs

3.4.1. Set Objectives and Targets

As NGOs mostly remain longer active in a project area and operate far closer to the target group, NGOs would be approached as partners to complement work by GoB and consultants. The approach was to at least coordinate activities with NGOs in their areas and to involve on contractual basis NGOs in people's participation, group formation and also in sectoral activities in which they are already active. Cooperation would start on a modest scale and provision for expansion was made. They would also participate in PCs and PMC. The objective was to have such cooperation that CDSP's objectives would be achieved as well that the NGO would have increased its skills and programmes and would be able to use those in the future, too.

3.4.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1) Negative experience with NGO in LRP, which was high-lighted by anti-CDSP activities of the LRP-NGO during Phase I.
2) Inexperience and reluctance among some project staff and offices to work with NGOs
3) No initiative by senior consultant-in-charge in crucial first four project months
4) All except one suitable local NGO initially not or not well established in the project chars
5) Limited cooperation horizon for non-LCS cooperation. Only one project year was left after positive evaluation of first test-year(LCS).
6) Conflicting approaches, e.g. toilet mass production of LGED for whole char in two years versus quiet NGO-programme targeting only part of the char without deadline.
7) NGOs being too small for bigger programmes, with the risk of being blown up by CDSP.

3.4.3. Progress

- NGOs have since end 1995 been involved. The main activity was LCS mobilization and sizeable expansion would only occur once the LCS-programme was established.
- Land: No involvement through CDSP, although Nijera Kori and partly Upoma is active in mobilizing landless groups to acquire their land rights.
- Infrastructure: NGOs are responsible for mobilizing and assisting 19 LCS (12 in 1995/96).
- WatSan: Involvement and coordination in watersupply and sanitation programme since mid-1996, although implementation through NGO proved impossible. The NGO Devnet, and through them NGO Forum on WatSan, is involved in CTF-training.
- Field and Homestead Crops: Cooperation with an international agriculture NGO: MCC
- Fisheries: Training of NGO-staff and groups have been planned in 1996 and 1997, but not taken place. CDSP participates in regularly meetings of the NGO-fishery platform. With CARE cooperation on cage culture was considered but not implemented.
- Livestock: In spite of existing NGO livestock-activities no cooperation was sought.
- Health: The NGO forum on health, VHSS, implements TBA trainings.
- Education: Limited cooperation on school support was realized.
- Campaigns: Cooperation was realized often during e.g. relief activities and (national/regional/CDSP) campaigns for education, sanitation, gender, health, etc.
- Discussions on other involvement have been regularly held, but due to problems at consultant's side, this has not led to concrete steps.
- Relevant Reports: Especially MR 9, 19, 22, TR8

4. LAND

4.1. Land Settlement

4.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

Inception Report: Settlement of 820 families on 1644 acres khas land, and 2200 families who already are in process for settlement on 4354 acres. Total will be 3020 families and 5998 acres. The project will as yet ascertain the situation by a plot -to-plot land survey, consolidate survey results, publicly scrutinize claims and approve through Thana Task Force, before formalization of land titles.

The targets and approach were later adjusted in three senses:

1. Originally aiming for preferential treatment for tenants of khas lands and legal claimants from outside and sifting out illegal occupants(Inception Report 6.2.3.), the project shifted later to a policy of settling all the tillers of the land. Nearly all applicants appeared equally deserving and the distinctions between e.g. legal, illegal, outsider and insider were not practical.
2. Survey results show that about 7500 acres are available and that actually about 5400 households possess land and will be settled on the available land. Farmers having more than 2 acres will be reduced to 2 acres and the remainder will be divided among the rest. Generally settlers will get something between 0.5 and 2 acres.
3. The project decided as yet to initiate individual settlement of 900 LRP- settlers, with cooperative lease in Char Baggar Dona I.

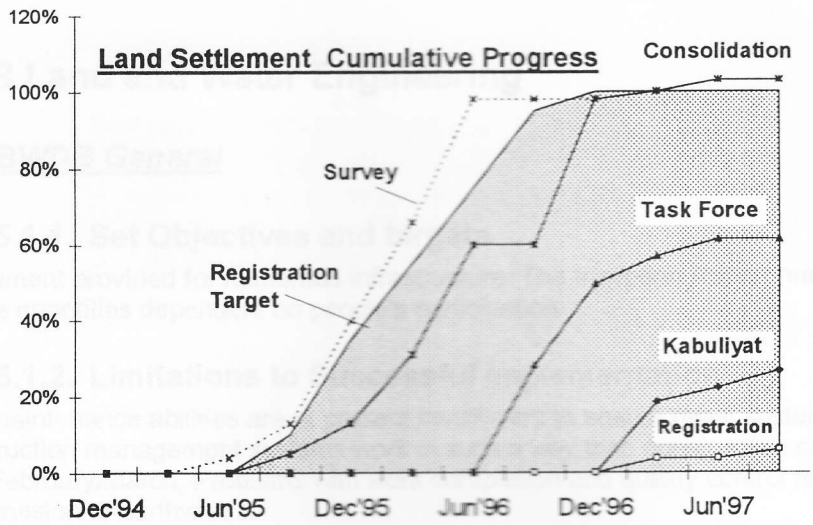
4.1.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. An unrealistic time frame
2. Obstruction from local landlords and politicians, who stand to loose land and influence
3. The need for Technical Assistance and TA-funds
4. The lack of planning and implementation experience and capacity in MoL.
5. For most MoL-staff it is a normal, but additional task without additional incentive
6. MoL's PP was approved only when most work was already done.
7. Delays in land and cluster village development badly affects the necessary community development and credit programmes.
8. MoL still has different and parallel as well as old-fashioned and cumbersome ways of settlement and parallel land data information systems. This complicates settlement. Changes can only occur at national level.

4.1.3. Progress

1. Activities

Survey and consolidation :	100%	of 7582 acres / 5414 households
Thana Task Force approval :	58%	of 7582 acres / 5414 households
Kabuliyat signing by Settler:	34%	of 7582 acres / 5414 households
Registration:	6%	5414 households
Handing over of Khatiyan/Title:	5%	of 5414 households(early September 1997)
Survey CBD-I	55%	of 2700 acres
Registration of CBD-I settlers	0%	of 900 households



See also Annex 2.1 for char-wise progress. Annex 2.2 shows details per mouza and Annex 2.3 shows bar chart-wise how progress has often been irregular and even absent in some mouza's and Char Majid, where the administration has difficulties in overcoming obstruction by interest groups.

2. Results
   The result, which should be a sustained possession with title of land, can not be measured yet. There are reasons to be pessimistic. Even in Char Baggar Dona I, where settlers only have lease, can not sell land and are supported by an experienced NGO Nijera Kori, it is estimated that only 30% of the settlers accommodated by LRP still have actual possession of their land.

4.2. Cluster Villages

4.2.1. Set Objectives and targets

In view of the negative public opinion during the Inception Period, the Inception Report , chapter 7.5, states that the project document policy and target of 68 cluster villages should be reconsidered. The land chapter does not make mention of cluster villages.
Construction of cluster villages emerged later in 1995 again as issue, because they form an essential part of standard MoL-policy in settlement programmes. CDSP re-evaluated its point of view and revived cluster village programme. MoL reduced, because of land and time constraint, the Project Document's 68 cluster villages to 53, and then to 34. Now only 1000 of the poorest and newest families, i.e. 20% of settlers, often with still undeveloped scattered homesteads, will be settled in cluster villages. They will receive houses(MoL), tubewells and toilets(LGED) and community development activities.

4.2.2. Progress

All 34 cluster villages are built, although some need adjustment before houses can be built. Initial obstructions by local landlords were overcome with intervention of DC.
House construction (pillars) has started on a slow and limited scale. Tubewells and toilets can only be done after people start to live in the c.v.'s. See also Annex 2.1, 3.2 and for location maps Annex 9.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR6

5. BWDB Land and Water Engineering

5.1. BWDB General

5.1.1. Set Objectives and targets

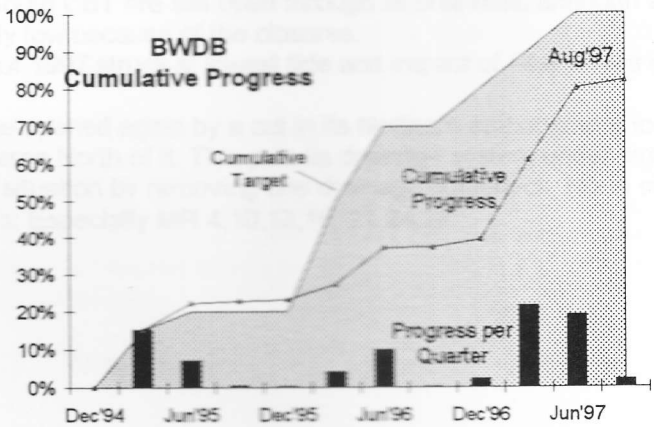
The project document provided for numerous infrastructure. The Inception Report made finalization of the quantities dependent on people's participation.

5.1.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. The BWDB-maintenance abilities are at present insufficient to ensure result sustainability.
2. BWDB construction management systems work in such a way that construction can often only start in February/March. Problems with work completion and quality control are a result.
3. Minimal supervision of earthworks.

5.1.3. Progress

See also Annex 3.1. Progress has been irregular during Phase I as can be seen from the chart:



5.2. BWDB Embankments and Closures

5.2.1. Set Objectives and targets

According Inception Report chapter 7.2.1 the objectives were:
- to protect the char against the impact of cyclone-related tidal waves
- to protect the char against saline water intrusion
- to protect the char against flooding (sea, river)

The targets were to complete empoldering of three chars by building or re-sectioning 5.3 km sea dyke, 8.1 km interior dyke and 7.2 km marginal dyke plus a number of closures.

5.2.2. Progress

1. Activities
   All embankments were built and are effectively in place. Except for the location of the Majid sluice also all closures are made. See Annex 3.1 and BWDB-works maps for each char in Annex 9
2. Results
   Besides CBD-I and CBD-II, also North CBT/Nabagram is effectively empoldered now. CM, Middle CBT and South CBT are still open through its channels, although saline water intrusion is already markedly low because of the closures.
   The two cyclones of 1997 struck at lowest tide and impact of tidal waves could not be well observed.
   CBD-II has been re-opened again by a cut in its Northern embankment to relieve the drainage congestion in the area North of it. This puts its drainage system under big strain. The project plans to solve the situation by removing one drainage bottleneck North of CBD-II.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR 4,10,13,16, 21,24,28

5.3. BWDB Drainage Infrastructure

5.3.1. Set Objectives and Targets

According to Inception Report chapter 7.2.2 and 7.2.3, the main objective should be to improve drainage systems in order to consolidate crop yield levels through proper discharge of excess rain water and facilitation of desalinization. Excess water should be drained, beneficial water (with fish) should be retained or allowed in for agriculture and fishery.
The project outputs should be:
Khals

1. Re-excavated and improved drainage khal pattern/systems in three chars plus Char Baggar Dona I. Quantities(118 km), as provided in Project Document, were not yet re-calculated.
2. No tertiary units and pipe sluices (LGED-works) until after proper study of their usefulness
3. Later, re-excavation of most khals draining on CERP-sluices in CBT was canceled/postponed as delays in CERP-work would leave them open to siltation from outside for a too uncertain period.

Sluices

1. One sluice in CM and one in CBT, plus a provision for two more in CBT, in case CERP would not build those sluices for the area. For CM a study was needed first.
2. Later , after CERP got the go ahead, the two sluices for South-East CBT were dropped.
3. Repair of the sluice in CBDII was added in 1996.

5.3.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. Siltation is a serious problem which might reduce usefulness of sluices.
2. The BWDB-design capability regarding drainage systems has been found inadequate. Because it is regional, a project like CDSP can not influence changes in design offices and processes and has to accept low quality of design and delays or choose for higher interference from consultants.

5.3.3. Progress

1. Activities
   All khals in CBDI, CBDII, in CM and CBT-North are re-excavated. Khals in CERP's area, middle and south CBT will be re-excavated in 1998.
   The sluice of Nabagram/South CBT is actually finished. The sluice in CM still needs one Fiscal Year. CERP sluices will take one and two years still.
2. Results
   All khals are interconnected and the drainage systems work reasonably well. The effect will slowly reduce due to siltation. The project looks at minor drainage problems. Some culverts will be added in 1998. The public cut problem in CBD-II is explained in 3.2.2.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR1, 12, 17, 31 and also 4,10,13,16, 21,24,28, TR2, TR6

5.4. Drainage Study/ Water Management Study

5.4.1. Set Objectives and Targets

Annex 5.3 of the Inception Report mentions:

1. To determine the impact on drainage, salinity and sluice operation of various drainage improvement activities undertaken by CDSP, LRP and other relevant projects
2. To check feasibility and importance of including fisheries needs in strategies and designs for water management and infrastructure

This would be done through:

a) Drainage monitoring of polders during bottleneck seasons
b) Salinity monitoring at selected farms during bottleneck seasons
c) Monitoring khal water quality and levels
d) Studying present sluice operation practices
e) Quantifying fish volume and importance of khal fisheries
f) Studying desalinization of soil and ground water in cooperation with SRDI
g) Assessing the effect of saline khal water on agricultural production
h) Studying alternative fish-friendly sluice design

Activities would concentrate on assessing what happens in the finished polders of CBDI and CBDII.

5.4.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. The late arrival(April 1996) , illness and early departure(April'97) of the responsible Bilateral Associate Expert Staffing caused a late start (April 1996) and two disruptions of five months. The solution to replace BAE by consultant is approved during the evaluation, but could not materialize before project end.
2. Lack of drainage system design expertise in Bangladesh.

5.4.3. Progress

1. Activities
   All activities mentioned under 2.3.1 except f) and g) are started in some way. Most of the activities started in late 1996 and some only in 1997. Nothing has been done for prolonged periods or without disruptions. See also BWDB-works map in Annex 9
   A Rapid Water Management Appraisal(RWMA, according SRP-model) for each polder was planned since late 1996, but due to staff changes could only initiated in August 1997.

2. Results
   As monitoring during a monsoon is most important and this has not yet been done, drawing any conclusions has to be postponed. Some preliminary observations:
   - Data so far do indicate that fish-friendly sluice design is not useful in the char situation. There is a chance that the same conclusions have to be drawn on sluice management.
   - The project had already earlier, on basis of observations and discussions, concluded that deep drains and tertiary units as practiced in LRP and also included in the original CDSP project set-up are not beneficial enough for desalinization to continue in project design. Other benefits of these need further evaluation.
   - Further, as has been discussed under khal construction, it was found that the design by the BWDB needs critical evaluation.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR1, 12, 17, 31, TR2, TR6 and also 4,10,13,16, 21,24,28

5.5. Major Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance

5.5.1. Set Objectives and Targets

This chapter concerns O&M of sluices, canals, dykes, roads and related infrastructure. O&M of shelters, cluster villages, toilets and tubewells are dealt with under chapter 4.6.
Both operation and maintenance are closely related to the Drainage Study and People's Participation. Inception Report Chapter 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.4 mention as inter-related outputs:

a) Well established polder committees and water management groups, which are involved in planning from the Inception Period onwards
b) Improved BWDB O&M performance through proper arrangements and decentralization of responsibilities towards users
c) Minimizing construction through evaluation of each piece of infrastructure.

5.5.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

a) Beside Land and Water Engineer, also institutional development consultant(PMO) and Project Engineer changed during the crucial latter period of the project.
b) CDSP should be able to apply national policies on maintenance and people's participation, but these are far from established. The present ones have been experimented with and are not yet found effective.
c) Even if BWDB and LGED go for a certain model, there will certainly be changes again in National level policies, affecting anything CDSP does in this respect.
d) The project might not be ready with conclusions on O&M before it moves to another project area, if any.

5.5.3. Progress

1) Activities
   - PC and SPC are already engaged in discussions and decision making on O&M.
   - SPCs and PC CBD-II were involved in minor tests of resource mobilization for and implementation of infrastructure(small khal connections, footbridges) under TA, for which local beneficiaries had to contribute themselves.
   - In CBDI user representatives are involved informants and will become ideally a Water Management Committee in a later stage.
   - At present in line with SRP-policy, the complete infrastructure is inventoried in CBDII and CBDI as basis for maintenance calculations and planning. Whether the detail applied is needed, is under review. A rapid appraisal might suffice for the purpose.
   - Training of SPC/PC/WMC on water management and O&M did not occur (see 5.4.2)
2) Results
   - O&M will occur anyhow and probably present PC and SPCs will be involved. Activities, discussions and experiments done with CDSP will influence later O&M practices. Political pressure through the Unions will also later ensure funds coming to the polder mainly for re-excavation of silted-up canals.
   - It is clear from CDSP's experiences that BWDB/LGED can do self-funded O&M, that char people can mobilize funds for construction and O&M and can organize themselves for O&M decision making.
   - With the project as well as the national O&M-scene not having drawn its conclusions yet it is not yet known whether an ideal model will look more like a system of Periodical Maintenance (with EMGs) or like the present BWDB-practice, i.e. Periodical Rehabilitation. The way of sharing costs has also not yet been determined.
   - Without the project being ready with how O&M can be done most effectively, PC and SPC can also not be expected to be ready for the most optimal way of O&M.
   - Relevant Reports: Especially MR1, 12, 17, 31, TR4, MR9,19,21.

6. LGED Infrastructure

6.1. LGED Infrastructure, General

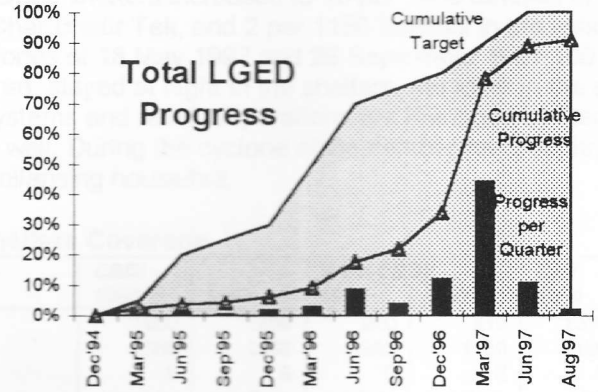
6.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The project document provided for numerous infrastructure. The Inception Report made finalization of the quantities dependent on people's participation and made cluster villages and tertiary units dependent on further study. Tertiary units were skipped and cluster villages as yet included, but in reduced number.

6.1.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. Lack of implementation capacity and quality control routine in LGED-Noakhali
2. Underestimation of work volume and complexity, causing quality and progress problems.
3. LGED was not the mandated agency for watersupply and sanitation programmes

6.1.3. Progress



From the chart can be seen that progress only picked up in 1996/97. See also Annex 3.2 and LGED-works maps in Annex 9.

6.2. LGED Road Infrastructure

6.2.1. Set Objectives and Targets

Based upon participatory planning the quantities were defined in 1995 as 13km of feeder road, 75 km of rural road, 5 bridges and 64 culverts. Among these numbers priorities were indicated.

6.2.2. Progress

1. Activities
   The highest priorities, i.e. 13km of feeder road, 65km of rural road, 5 bridges and 42 culverts, were started within Phase I. All roads and bridges are finished and 60% of culverts. In 1997/98 29 more lower priority culverts will be included.
2. Results
   The results are not yet well evaluated. Road densities are higher than in neighbouring areas and in view of increased need for culverts to avoid drainage problems, densities might be evaluated as too high in comparison with the cost and maintenance need involved.
   No O&M arrangements are in place yet for major infrastructure.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR4,10,13,16, 21,24,28

6.3. LGED Cyclone Shelters

6.3.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The project document provided for 21 cyclone shelters. The Inception Report made this number dependent on participatory planning exercises in 1995. Participatory planning resulted in 17 cyclone shelters. Shelters are the largest infrastructure component with 25% of the total budget.

6.3.2. Progress

1. Activities
   All 17 cyclone shelters were built. Finishing touches on one are left.
   A sub-committee of the PMC (Red Crescent, THFPO, DPEO, Consultants and LGED) is finalizing the user and use plan for each shelter. Most shelters will function as schools, others as NGO-office and health clinic and will be handed over to the main user organization. For again others local people are trying to establish a new school as yet. A management and maintenance guideline and hand over arrangement are also in completion stage.

2. Results
   The density of cyclone shelters increased to 10 per 1400 families in Char Majid, and 11 per 2700 families in Char Bhatir Tek, and 2 per 1150 families in the less risky West Baggar Dona II. During the cyclones of 18 May 1997 and 26 September 1997 100 to 600 people, mostly women and children, stayed at night in the shelters, the most in the shelters closer to the coast. Warning systems and relief preparations are managed by Red Crescent Society and found functioning well. During the cyclone of September few people, living south of CBD-I, were killed by a collapsing house/hut.

TABLE: Cyclone Shelters Coverage

Data/Indicator	*CBDI*		*West CBDII*		*CBT*		*CM*	
	1994	1997	1994	1997	1994	1997	1994	1997
Acreage(ha)***	1600	**1600**	910	**910**	1530	**1530**	1280	**1280**
No. of households***	1388	**1388**	910	**1150**	2150	**2650**	1245	**1450**
Shelters*	6	**6**	0	**2**	3	**11**	2	**10**
Cyclone Risk	medium	**medium**	medium	**medium**	high	**high**	high	**high**
Family: Shelter Ratio**	231	**231**	∞	**575**	717	241	623	**145**
Shelter Density (ha/sh.)	267	**267**	∞	**455**	510	**139**	640	**128**
Max. distance to shelter(m)	2500	**2000**	3000	**2000**	3000	**1000**	3500	**900**
Max.distance to Pucca building(m)	2500	**2000**	3000	**500**	3000	**1000**	3500	**900**
Schools(non-madrasa)**	5	**5**	3	**3**	7	**7**	6	**6**
Shelter: School Ratio	120%	**120%**	0%	**67%**	57%	**157%**	50%	**150%**
Schools in sufficiently pucca and safe building	100%	**100%**	67%	**100%**	14%	**100%**	33%	**100%**

* During the project period 1 shelter was built by Red Crescent in CM. Cyclone shelters just outside area are added as half.

6.4. LGED Cluster Villages

See chapter 4.2. Cluster Villages under Land Chapter

6.5. LGED Watersupply & Sanitation

6.5.1. Set Objectives and Targets

In the Inception Report the provision for 190 tubewells and 5000 toilets of the Project Document was elaborated in to full-blown watersupply and sanitation programme, with a software and a hardware part. The project might bring the average number of families per tubewell down from 60 to 21, which is still considered low at national level. Ceilings were set at of 200 Deep Tubewells, 50 Shallow Tubewells and 5000 toilets.

6.5.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. This component demands more than the available time and staff, as it concerns many small activities and many individual families.
2. Since recently arsenic is found in various locations, putting the programme is in jeopardy.
3. Contractors perform badly, especially in toilet production.
4. The most sizeable delays are caused by the delay in cluster village settlement
5. In some areas salinity remains a problem for deep tubewells, too. The result is delays

6.5.3. Progress

1. Activities
   All tubewells for scattered villages are tendered, 16 work orders for in total 199 TWs were issued, and 95 Deep and 6 Shallow Tubewells are so far installed. Progress over the years has been has been very slow. See also Annex 3.2 and 5.1.

TABLE: Watersupply and Sanitation Status as per end August 1997

	TUBEWELLS							TOILETS
Activity	Ceiling	Scattered Villages	Cluster Villages	Bazaars/ Schools	Cyclone Shelters	Relief'95	Total	Total
Revised Ceiling'96	272	157	68	16	17	16	**150**	**5000**
UG formed	272	150	0	0	0	0	**150**	**NA**
Contribution	157	110	NA	NA	NA	16	**126**	**857**
Work Order	272	159	40	6	17	16	**510**	**4250**
Produced	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**NA**	**870**
Installed TW	272	100	1	6	17	16	**140**	**420**
STW*	104	6	0	0	0	10	**16**	
DTW	168	94	1	6	17	6	**124**	
UG w/trained CTFs	272	150	0	0	0	0	**150**	**NA**
UG educated on O&M/San.	272	118	0	0	0	0	**118**	**720**

NA: Not Applicable. *Might be replaced by DTW again, because of arsenic problem.

See also Annex 5.1 and the maps in Annex 9. The project still foresees an end total of 272 tubewells and 5000 toilets installed by CDSP.
For the 157 in scattered villages, 150 User groups are formed, have contributed either Tk 1500 for Deep or Tk 200 for Shallow Tubewell and 302 CTFs(2 per TW) are trained.

2. Results
Even if hardware targets are met by August 1997, one more year is needed to ensure that O&M objectives are achieved and maybe more time to have all user groups properly reached with sanitation messages.
As for achieving objectives of reduced mortality or intermediate objectives like improved sanitation and O&M, this component needs proper monitoring in without-project conditions.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR5, 15, TR7, TraR7, Guidelines

6.6. Minor Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance

6.6.1. Set Objectives and Targets

This chapter concerns O&M of shelters, cluster villages, toilets and tubewells. O&M of roads, bridges and culverts is, together with sluices, canals, dykes, dealt with under chapter 5.5. Both operation and maintenance are closely related to People's Participation. Inception Report Chapter 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.4 mention as inter-related outputs:

a) Well established user groups and polder committees, which are involved in planning from the Inception Period onwards
b) Improved O&M performance through proper arrangements and decentralization of responsibilities towards users

6.6.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

a) CDSP should be able to apply national policies on maintenance and people's participation, but these are far from established. The present ones have been experimented with and are not yet found effective.
b) The project might not be ready with conclusions on O&M before it moves to another project area, if any.

6.6.3. Progress

1) Activities and Results
   - O&M of shelters is enhanced by allocating them to schools(see chapter 6.3). CDSP has made a draft use plan and is in the process of establishing hand-over as well as O&M procedures for prospective users. Most users are schools, but NGOs, Madrasa's, Thana Health Office, Village Communities and Unions also take care of some.
   - O&M of tubewells and toilets is the responsibility of the User Groups and Users. Procedures, training and education, based on experiences in established projects elsewhere, made and held for more tubewells and toilets than actually installed. All UGs get education, all Caretaker families(CTF) training. Toilet installation and maintenance will be demonstrated char-wide.
   - O&M of Cluster Villages is the responsibility of the Cluster Village groups. these groups will only mobilize somewhere in Phase II and no results are known yet. In view of the good shape of older cluster villages, it is not assumed to be a problematic issue.
   - Relevant Reports: Especially MR 4, 5, 15, 22, TR7.

7. Productive Development

7.1. General

7.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception Report mentions as the project implementation objective to increase household income and nutritional status of diet, while providing opportunities for women to increase their skills and status. It is mentioned that the programme in three years will not get much further than formulating an optimal message and farmers starting to adopt a few new technologies.
Chapter 8.4.2 adds as approach:

1. First priority to integrated homestead farming , targeting women.
2. Second priority to field crop development, with attention for IPM and salt-tolerant crops.
3. Shifting gradually from the Training & Visit extension system to a more participatory extension approach and by exploration of involvement of NGOs in extension
4. To increase programme sustainability by involving the private sector in service/input supply.

7.1.2. Limitations to Successful Implementation

1. Staffing problems in the women-oriented homestead development
2. A period of 2.5 years, which for extension is far too short. while moreover CBT and CM were not fully empoldered, so that capitalizing on protection was not possible
3. No experience within the productive development team with participatory extension approach and involvement of private sector and NGOs

7.1.3. Progress

Inputs
The programme benefited from strong commitment and much efforts from both government agencies and consultants, who worked in close cooperation. Besides for the homestead development programme, which was reduced in size and reached women less than planned, this has led to a high level of fulfilling the demonstration, training and vaccination targets.
The output of the component however was reduced by a combination of not learning/copying from existing programmes (DAE, DOF and DLS , LRP), not following the chosen approach, a lack of integration with other components and the above-mentioned limitations:

1. A low level of women involvement and homestead activities
2. A low level of participation of local farmers in decision making and dissemination
3. Non-involvement of NGOs, although this is DAE-policy and practice elsewhere in Bangladesh
4. A lower level of involvement of private sector than in DAE/DOF-programmes elsewhere.
5. Test duplications at the one hand, lackings in demonstration set-ups at the other hand.
6. Choosing teachers as vaccinators, which failed, in stead of poor women, a proven approach.

Achieving Objectives
The project has tested its methodology, but found it not yet optimal. . The optimum message is also not yet defined. An adjusted model will be tested in Phase II.
Achieving impact can not be assessed till after many years. Even adoption rates can hardly be measured as most activities concerned testing and not dissemination. Nevertheless are few new technologies being spread, but without systematic monitoring.
Farm budget calculations appear less useful in estimating adoption than originally thought. The lack of baseline data is still not fully corrected. From the cropping pattern survey it is clear however that empoldering increases the cropping intensity from 140% to 170%. The survey results are being further analyzed for better understanding of the baseline situation.
The private sector has been involved, although not systematically. Private vaccinators, new nurseries and linkages between private sector and the char farmers are not sustainable yet.

- Relevant Reports: Especially TR1, TR5, MR3, MR12, AP'96, AP'97

7.2. Field Crops

7.2.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception Report mentions:

1. to improve fertility status of the soil on a sustainable basis
2. to increase agricultural production per unit area
3. to improve tillage practices and cropping patterns of field crops

7.2.2. Progress

The project has now done demonstrations and related trainings and field days for crops and technologies in three Kharif I and Kharif II and two Rabi seasons. 20 demonstration farm families have been intensively guided and trained(Annex 4.1). Most of the men attended about 15 trainings or tours. 100 of their neighbours were involved since 1996, but to a less intensive extent. Most attended about ten trainings or tours. All of the 20 demo farmers received threshers, weeders and other tools. Many others in each char have attended one or more field days of one crop or another. See also Annex 4.1. and Productive Development maps in Annex 9.

Possible adoption effects, as given in the Position Paper, March 1997, can not be shown now with such confidence as employed then. The best adoption prospects now lie in HYV for a few crops like groundnuts and chilli. Efforts in mustard, sunflower and sweet potato were not sufficiently successful. Farmer-to-farmer exchange occurs.

Area where CDSP aimed to make impact		Existing Situation	Existing Increasing Trend	CDSP Impact
1. Fertility improvement				
• Area of Green Manure(Sesbania) field crop		Rare	None	?
• Chemical fertilizer use(included in most trials)		Limited	Limited	?
2. Production Increase and Diversification				
• Area of Rabi crops		30-60%	Limited	Possible*
• Area of HYV chilli, groundnut		Rare	?	Possible
• Area of HYV khesari		Rare	?	?
• Area of HYV sweet potato		Rare	?	None
• Area of Kharif I crops:	- Aus	Rare	?	None
• Area of HYVs	- Aman	Rare	Slight	Possible
	- Aus	Rare	None	None
• Vegetables, Soybean as field crop		Rare	?	Not promoted
• Mustard, Sunflower		None	None	None
3. Tillage Practices Improvement				
• Area of row planting of rice and weeder use		None	None	?
• Area of IPM(esp. perches for insectivorous birds)		Rare	No	?
• Use of threshers		Scarce	Increasing	?

*Possible impact especially due to empoldering and land settlement.

- Relevant Reports: Especially TR1, TR5, TraR3

7.3. Homestead Development

7.3.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception Report mentions:

1. to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in the home garden
2. to diversify the cropping pattern in the home garden
3. to improve fertility status of the soil on a sustainable basis
4. to increase agricultural production per unit area

7.3.2. Progress

Similar to the field crop programme, the project has now done demonstrations and related trainings and field days for crops and technologies in three Summers and two Winter seasons. Women, and sometimes men, of 20 demonstration farm families have been guided and trained(four times). 100 of their neighbours were similarly involved since 1996, but to a less intensive extent(e.g. two times trained). Tens of others in each char have attended one or more field days of one crop or another. See also Annex 4.2 and Productive Development maps in Annex 9. After the saline water of the tidal bore of 1995 had damaged many homesteads in CBT and CM, every family of the char received 3 saplings of useful trees. Summer vegetable demonstrations in those chars were then destroyed.

Due to staffing problems the impact and extent of the activities has been less than planned.

Area where CDSP aimed to make impact	Existing Situation	Existing Increasing Trend	CDSP Impact
1. Households growing many fruit trees	Moderate	Increasing	?
2. Households growing HYV fruit trees	Moderate	?	?
3. Households growing high value trees	Moderate	Increasing	?
4. Increase production other trees	Moderate	Increasing	?
5. Households growing year round vegetables	Rare	Limited	Possible
6. Area of less common winter vegetables (Cauliflower, Tomato, Cabbage,)	Very Small	Limited	Possible
7. Area of less common summer vegetables (Gourds, Okra)	None	?	?
8. Area of HYV of common winter vegetables (Amaranthus, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin, Radish)	None	?	?
9. Area of HYV of common Summer vegetables (Cucumber, Stem Amaranthus)	None	?	?
10. Households practicing Bio-Intensive Gardening	None	None	?
11. Households using compost	Scarce	?	Possible
12. Households using liquid fertilizer	None	?	None
13. Households using mulching, raised beds, etc.	Scarce	?	?

In spite of the good prospects as reflected in the project's intentions, the programme is not able to tell which activity might have good impact until in Autumn/Winter 1997/98 the data of existing demonstrations are processed and a survey is done.

- Relevant Reports: Especially TR1, TR5, TraR5

7.4. Fisheries

7.4.1. Set Objectives and targets

The Inception report mentions as (intermediate) objectives:

1. to increase production of fish and prawn in the ponds
   Through improved stocking and pond management and through demonstration of pond deepening for making them retain water all year round. Later prawn was abandoned, as cooperation with hatchery did not materialize.
2. to increase the number of private ponds in the area
3. to assist in studying water management in relation to khal fishery

7.4.2. Progress

During two seasons the project has done demonstrations in 20 demo farmers' ponds on optimal stocking ratio(fishfry supplied) and pond management(applying lime, dung, mustard cake, etc.). Related trainings (four in 3 years)and field days were organized, also one(3 places) for women, and in 1996 the programme, though less intensive, was spread to the 100 extension farmers nearby. Harvesting the ponds has shown that promoted technologies have good potential. See Annex 4.3 and Productive Development maps in Annex 9.
Besides, 8 ponds have been deepened to show the effect in the dry season, when most ponds, which are shallow, dry up. The second year already ponds dried up later. The technology appears however less feasible as farmers lack funds and land.
Data are not yet sufficiently processed to make firm conclusions on cost-benefit ratio for each promoted improvement. Possible impacts can not yet be estimated:

Area where CDSP aimed to make impact	Existing Situation	Existing Increasing Trend	CDSP Impact
1. Production of fish and prawn in the ponds			
• Number of deep ponds for year-round water retention	Rare	No	?
• Families stocking ponds by optimal scientific ratios	None	No	?
• Families stocking exotic high-yielding fish species (Bighead, Mrigel, Carp, Sarputi, etc.)	Scarce	?	?
• Families using lime for lining the pond	No	?	?
• Families using dung, mustard cake, etc. for pond fertilizing	Scarce	?	?
• Families using better fish feed			
• Improved community management in c.v.ponds	None	None	?
2. Number of private ponds in the area(% of hh)	95%	?	None
3. Families practicing paddy-cum-fish culture	Rare(CBT)	No	?
4. Number of private fishfry nursery ponds in the area	None	?	?

Open water
For open water fishery, data have been collected on four khals in the area. Catch assessments and fishery surveys have been conducted during periods with water in the khals. Although this data collection is not yet finished, the preliminary idea is that there is hardly scope for improving khal fishery in closed polders, either as mitigation measure or production opportunity. It concerns mostly farmers of the area, who might benefit more from CDSP-activities in improvement of their homestead ponds. Full-time fishermen tend to fish further out on the khals and sea. Moreover, management of public khals and the sluice is a complex affair in which not everybody will benefit equally.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR11, MR18, MR23, MR5, MR12, TR1, TR5

7.5. Livestock

7.5.1. Set Objectives and targets

The Inception Report mentions:

1. to decrease occurrence of poultry diseases
2. to improve the fodder and feed situation
3. to improve draught power situation in the project area

During implementation livestock extension at homestead level was actually dropped and only vaccination and health care got attention.

7.5.2. Progress

See Annex 4.4 for quantitative progress.

The project has since August 1995 run through DLS a vaccination programme in 18 schools, vaccination being done by school teachers. Establishing the link between DLS, teachers and drug retailers would guarantee sustainability. Thousands of poultry and cattle have been vaccinated against small payments. Medicines and vaccines were supplied by DLS, although in times of unavailability they were purchased also under TA. The programme is supported by school classes, teaching from CDSP's poultry handbook. See also Annex 4.4.

A small livestock mortality rate survey was held recently, but its outcome is not processed yet.

Poultry vaccination has remained below expectation as the programme set-up did not address women and homestead management problems as well as the vulnerability of the programme to teacher transfers. In the end only cattle vaccination was still done, but the number of schools and teachers decreased month by month. After CDSP withdrew the small funds for vaccine supply and fuel for TLO's motorcycle, the programme was practically discontinued by DLS, who only does some vaccination through its own staff.

CDSP has learnt the lesson that a short-term project can not help a vaccination and health programme on the rails in a sustainable way, as it draws disproportionate share of TLO's capacity and depends on the too irregular supply of vaccines and medicines.

- Relevant Reports: Especially TR1, TR5

7.6. Credit

7.6.1. Set Objectives and targets

The Inception Report mentions that:

1. CDSP's credit activities will remain at most very modest,
2. CDSP's credit activities will only start if and after priority sectors are well established
3. CDSP will initially opt for supporting ongoing credit programmes of NGOs
4. CDSP might as yet explore supporting a combined bank/NGO programme
5. CDSP will provide 30% of the credit guarantee fund
6. A short-term specialist will before 1996 make a review of NGO's programmes and recommend possible ways for collaboration
7. A programme will not start before 1996 and be monitored by the Planning and Monitoring Officer(PMO)

7.6.2. Limitations to Implementation Success

1. The programme had no PMO for most of 1995
2. Credit is a long-term and complex activity and the project had not more than a 1 to 2 years horizon
3. Many priority components of the project did not get well-established and some staff was overburdened as other staff positions(PMO) remained vacant for long periods, reducing scope for starting credit.
4. NGOs approached by CDSP stated not to be able to work with only a 30% CDSP-share of a credit guarantee fund, as they had no other sources

7.6.3. Progress

The consultants did not feel in a position to take again on one more extra component in an already complex project. NGOs started with LCS mainly. Other sizeable involvement would be delayed. The Annual Plans 1996 and 1997 therefore lowered expectations further, as conditions for a start were not fulfilled.

In December'96 an NGO-review and appraisal for future overall cooperation included a review of NGO's ongoing credit activities. Credit activities were assessed as positive. They can be supported if CDSP provides 100% of a guarantee fund. In Spring 1997, it was decided that any credit should not be supported by own CDSP-funds by existing funds of PKSF(Polli Kormosangsthan Shohoiyata Foundation) under which at present already Tk 40 lakh in loans(13 lakh outstanding) has been disbursed under Shagorika's credit programme. This could continue to support and monitor activities beyond CDSP's period. This credit would be run for the cluster villages only. Preceded by savings activities, it will make people aware of household management issues. There should be no illusions about the productive character of credit. As the NGO-review'96 indicates, it will mostly be used for consumptive purposes.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR7, MR9, MR19, MR22, TR8

8. Health and Education

8.1. Education

8.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception report mentions the following targets:

1. Phasing out employment of LRP-school teachers
2. Registration of the LRP-schools in CBD-I
3. Integrating Cyclone Shelter site selection with provision of shelters for schools
4. Upgrading facilities of schools
5. Improvement of school management and resource mobilization
6. Motivation to increase enrollment, targeting especially parents and girls of school-going age.

No new schools will be initiated, as there are already sufficient schools in the area. And unlike mentioned in Project Document, no employment of teachers would take place.

8.1.2. Progress

See Annex 5.2 for quantitative progress.
Employment of teachers of the 5 LRP-schools has been phased out in July 1996, when the NGO Nijera Kori took over employment. Since then monitoring and support was stopped in 1996 due to uncooperative attitudes, but recently schools have sought contact again. CDSP has realized that schools are taken up in the government's official registration process, i.e. a two year observation period. In 1996 the NSC through Secretary mow even has intervened.
All schools are housed in puce buildings, mostly cyclone shelters. Non-school shelters have been targeted by local people wanting to start new schools. Shelters have been adjusted for school use(teachers room, in-built blackboards, playgrounds, fish pond). For cyclone shelter-cum-schools, see further chapter 6.3.
The 19 schools of the area have been monitored and a report on performance, constraints and facilities need assessment is under preparation(draft available). The schools are all being provided with adequate furniture and school materials based on needs assessment at schools and DPEO-policies. All School management Committees were trained in July 1997. Some activities like celebrating International Literacy Days, stimulating or reviving Teacher Parent Associations and involving schools in development activities(WatSan, Livestock), but due to work overload and other priorities for involved staff, implementation of most activities was reduced.

Results
Impacts can not be measured yet. Monitoring is part of Phase II.

- Relevant Reports: Especially TR9, MR8

8.2. Health & Sanitation

8.2.1. Set Objectives and Targets

The Inception Report gives the following mix of targets and approaches:

1. Health education like in sanitation, firstly targeting female tubewell beneficiaries
2. Training of the existing 131 Traditional Birth Attendants(TBA)
3. Continuation of existing low-key support to the GoB/BRAC EPI Immunization programme

The project would refrain from setting up of regular health education and immunization and would start the programme only in 1996.

8.2.2. Present State of Affairs/Progress

See Annex 5.1 for quantitative progress.
Health and sanitation education was split in a sanitation and O&M part and a part on other health subject. All 150 User Groups have been introduced on sanitation aspects during identification and selection process and 118 User Groups have been covered by a set of 6 special training-like sessions on sanitation and O&M, done by female Community Health Workers. CTF-trainings (2 persons per tubewell) also cover sanitation and health subjects. Education beneficiaries are mainly women. The longer sequence of sessions on other health subjects, as developed earlier in 1996, could not be started, as priority is given to reach all User Groups first with the sanitation and O&M sessions.
As for EPI-support. The project maintained and guarded the vaccine fridge at South Wapda and paid for its electricity. This fridge and support is managed by the THFPO at the more proper location of the Thana Health Complex since Spring 1997.
The project selected due to its implementation limitations only 43 TBAs, who were trained in March-August 1997 by the Voluntary Health Services Society. Preparation. Refresher trainings and subsequent official registration of TBAs will be finished in September 1997.

Results
Impacts can not be measured yet. Monitoring is part of Phase II.

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR2, MR8, MR15, TR7, TraR6, TraR7

9. Studies

9.1. Identification and Feasibility Studies for New Projects

9.1.1. Set Objectives and Targets

Muhuri AA

Inception Report proposed :

1. To conduct a pre-feasibility study for Muhuri AA by DLAED, consultants and MES in 1995/96.
2. To have the Muhuri AA Feasibility Study conducted by local consultant under BWDB in FY 1996/97

Overall Future Project Preparation

The assumption is that other than Muhuri AA, all project preparation depends on MES. CDSP's project document also gives no mandate for such.

9.1.2. Progress

Muhuri AA

November 1995:	TOR for Pre-feasibility Study approved
January 1996:	RRA by long-term consultants
March 1996:	Pre-feasibility Study by separate short-term consultant team
May 1996:	Revised Report and TOR accepted by RNE
October 1996:	Revised Report and TOR accepted by GoB.
December 1996:	Pre-qualification of consultants from BWDB-long list
March 1997:	Invitations sent to 6 pre-qualified consultant agencies
June 1997:	Review Commission selects one consultant(DDC) for negotiation
August 1997:	Negotiations finalized with DDC

The contract is expected to be signed in September 1997 and consultants will start their one year job on 1 October 1997, i.e. four months beyond end of extended BWDB-PP.

Overall Future Project Preparation

In Spring 1996 during finalization of MES' Inception Report it became clear that MES will only cover the off-shore of the estuary. The on-shore areas similar to CDSP's chars were not subject for feasibility study by MES. The evaluation mission in March 1997 recognized this gap and mandated CDSP to identify all coastal char projects on the Noakhali/Feni coast in Phase II. The picture has become as follows:

Area	by LRP	Scope for Project	Probably Feasible	(To be) Identified	Master Plan	Feasibility Studies	Implementation
Muhuri AA	Yes	Yes	Probable.	***CDSP-I***	***CDSP-II***	CDSP	CDSP-III
Coastal Chars	Yes	Yes	Probable.	***CDSP-II***	***CDSP-II & MES***	**CDSP-III**	CDSP
Off-shore Chars	Yes	Yes	Probable.	by MES	by MES	Various by MES	?
Main Land Drainage	Yes	Yes	Difficult	by FAP5	by FAP5	?	?

- Relevant Reports: Especially MR3, TR3, Muhuri AA Pre-Feasibility Study Report

10. Staffing

Government and NGO-staffing has not been detailed in the Inception Report, and like the Inception Report, while the Project Document provisions were confusing (see Position Paper). Consultant staffing has been outlined in the Inception Report. A list of involved GoB-officers and the average duration of involvement in CDSP is given in Annex 6.1. The consultant organogram situation at the end of Phase II is given in Annex 6.2. Some remarks:

1. PD was stationed in Dhaka, as he is also PD of MES. He visited Noakhali at average 2-3 days per month during PMCs and sometimes visits of BWDB- or RNE-officials. As such there was no government officer available for daily project coordination, resulting in more involvement of consultants. The XEN BWDB was assigned after one year as Deputy Project Director to assist in coordination.
2. DC acted as PD for MoL. In 1995 a separate PD for LGED was assigned for CDSP. He is based in Dhaka and visits Noakhali sometimes.
3. Turn-over of officers has been yearly or more frequent in few instances. Most conspicuous in GOB was the frequent change in BWDB XEN.
4. Generally senior Government staff has always been in place and been replaced timely.
5. Long consultant vacancies:

Land and Water Engineer (DGIS BAE)	20 out of 28 months
Planning and Monitoring Officer	15 out of 36 months
Monitoring Officers(2)	9 out of 36 months
WID/WIHD	7 out of 36 months
Accounts Manager	4 out of 36 months

6. Hardly any full-time staff is assigned to CDSP. As most officers do CDSP as an extra activity, sometimes other activities compete for attention in crucial times, affecting progress.
7. LGED and MoL were the only agencies with specific CDSP-staff. Vacancies have hampered progress. While waiting for own staff, MoL involved, under TA payment, up to fifteen MoL-surveyors and thirty chainmen for the land survey.
8. BWDB-Design was done by Design Office in Dhaka, which hampered communication and decision making.
9. DAE, DLS and DOF all involved officers actively. DLS and especially DOF lack field staff, but DAE assigned one Block Supervisor per char, which was most of the time realized. A female Block Supervisor was assigned, too, but involving her in field work was problematic. National institutes like BARI and BRRI have also supported the project with advise and inputs.
10. Securing involvement of DPEO is difficult as they are a busy office. They were not always able to act or cooperate timely due to other priorities.
11. THO is a immunization and health care-oriented agency and was not found the appropriate agency for CDSP's field programme. Public health education actually falls under an other GoB-agency. Therefore the three Health Assistants, to be paid for initially by consultants, were not found necessary. So far CS/THO-staff have been involved only in trainings and they involve CDSP in campaigns like for immunization.
12. NGOs did not have the staff for CDSP-activities and employed with CDSP-funding each one coordinator and several LCS-Supervisors.
13. Turn over of consultants has been reasonably low. Of the consultants who started in a position, 7 remained till the end.
14. The consultant team management set-up with one full-time expatriate and two part-time Bangladeshi senior staff has not worked out well and has been changed in 1997.

11. Inputs

11.1. Equipment and Inventory

The project has procured 9 computers with the needed printers, partly as replacement of old LRP-computers. Further a photocopier, 2 generators, 5 air conditioners, and various office and field equipment was procured. Much furniture was available from LRP/BWDB. New furniture was mostly obtained through BWDB, which as per project document, is responsible for the consultants' office accommodation. Lists are given in Annex 7.1.

11.2. Means of Transportation

The project has access to 13 vehicles, of which 9 are old ones from LRP. Four of these are out of order, 3 with the government and 6 are used in the project pool managed by consultants but available for all offices, which were not provided with transport means.

Moreover, the project has access to 20 motorcycles, of which 7(seven) are old ones from LRP. Of these twenty, 3(three) are out of order, 9(nine) are with the various government offices and 8(eight) are used by consultant field staff.
Details are given in Annex 7.1.

12. Finance

Budget provisions and spending have been adequate for both FA, TA and NGO-Fund. Expenditures are shown in Annex 3.3 for FAA and in Annex 7.2 and 7.3 for FA and TA and NGO-fund.

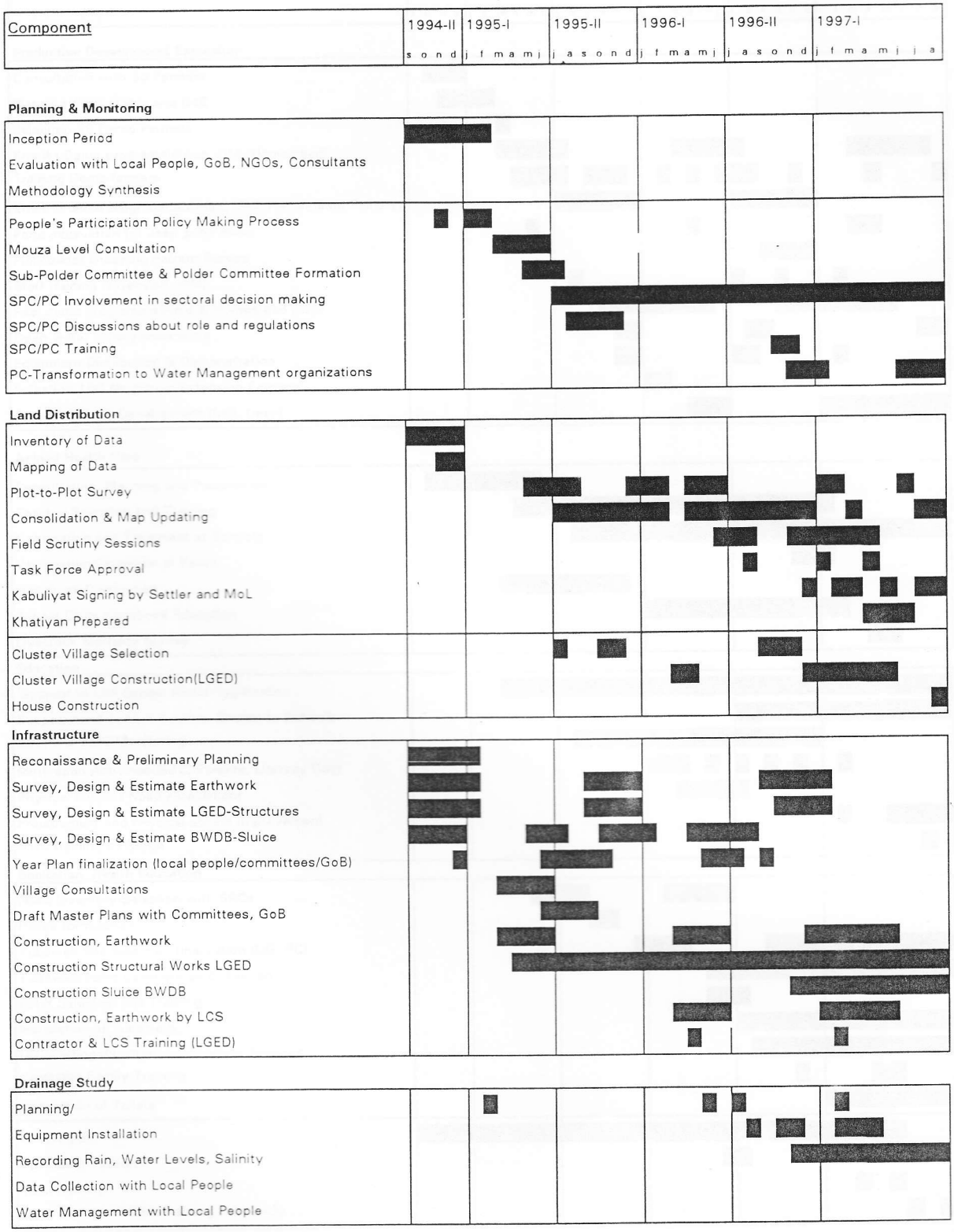
13. Reporting

The annexed list shows all the 3 produced Annual Plans, 10 Progress Reports, a Position Paper for Evaluation purpose, 28 Mission Reports, 5 Technical Reports(plus 5 drafts), one Pre-Feasibility Study Report, and 6 Training Reports(plus two in draft). A list of all those reports plus a short description, is added in Annex 8.

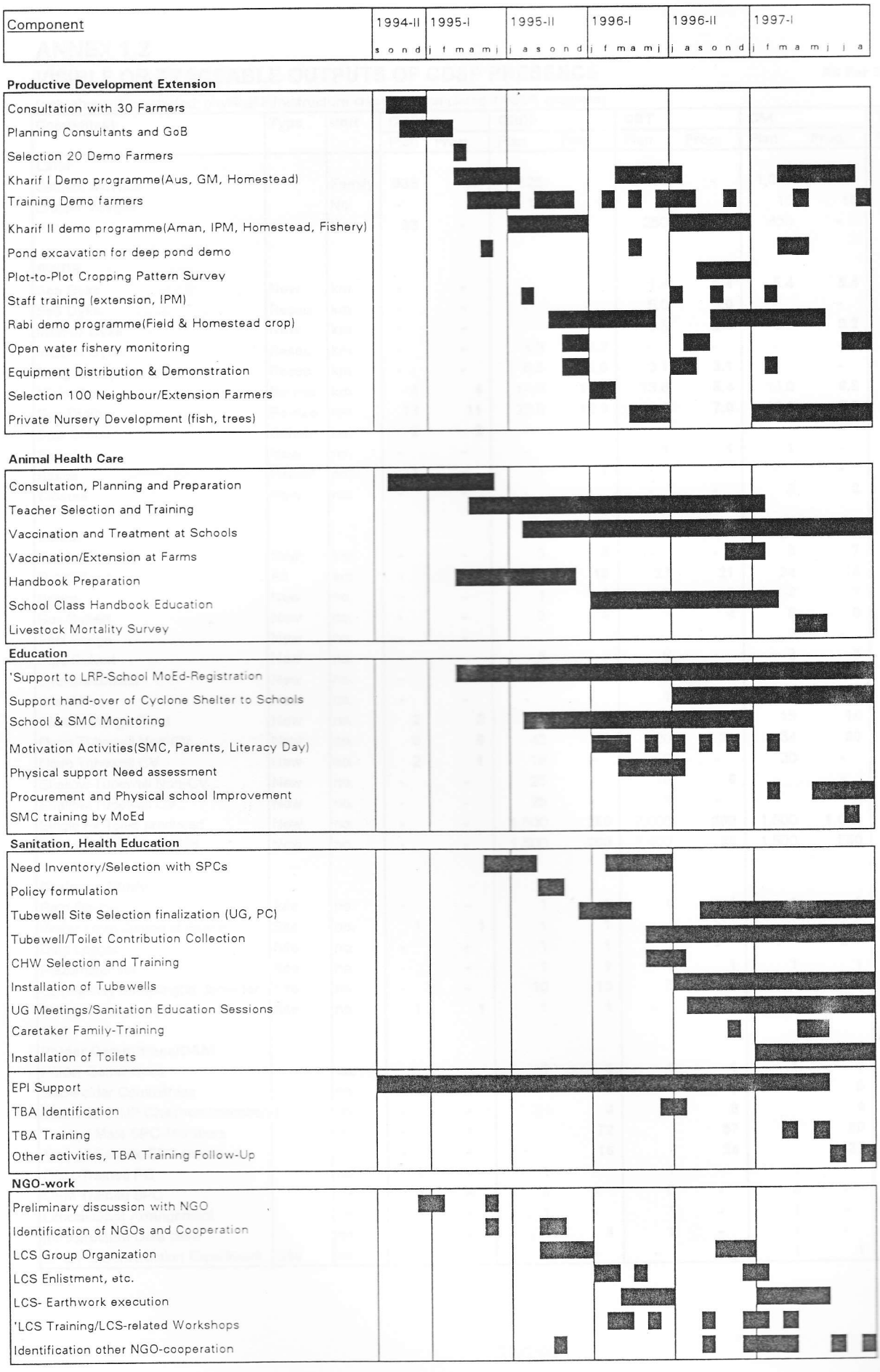
ANNEXES

ANNEX LIST

Annex 1.1 Time Bar Chart, Summary per Component 1994 -1997



Annex 1.1 Time Bar Chart, Summary per Component 1994 -1997



ANNEX 1.2
VISIBLE OR TRACEABLE OUTPUTS OF CDSP PRESENCE

As Per 31 August 1997

(only shown if completed; physical infrastructure shown as completed if >95% progress)

Component	Type	Unit	CBDI		CBDII		CBT		CM		Total	
			Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.
Land												
Settlers with title		Family	933	33	1,625	-	2,685	-	1,071	-	6,314	33
Cluster Villages		No.	-	2	10	8	9	9	15	15	34	34
Houses		No.	33	-	267	-	250	-	450	-	1,000	-
BWDB												
Sea Dyke	New	km	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.8
Sea Dyke	Resec	km	-	-	-	-	5.0	4.0	-	-	5.0	4.0
Interior Dyke	New	km	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.0
Interior Dyke	Resec	km	-	-	4.3	4.3	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.3
Marginal dyke	Resec	km	-	-	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	-	-	9.6	9.6
Main Drain	Re-exc	km	4	4	14.6	14.6	13.8	5.4	13.0	6.8	45.6	30.9
Sec.Drain	Re-exc	km	13	11	22.5	19.9	18.0	7.0	17.0	7.0	70.3	45.0
Site Office	Rehab.	no.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sluice	New	no.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1
Sluice	Repair	no.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Closure	New	no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2
LGED												
Feeder Road B	New	km	-	-	5	5	-	-	8	7	13	12
Rural Road	All	km	-	-	13	15	23	21	24	18	61	54
Bridge	New	no.	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	5
Box Culvert	New	no.	-	-	5	5	9	4	8	8	22	17
Foot Bridge	New	no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Pipe Culvert	New	no.	-	-	5	-	6	-	8	3	19	3
Cyclone Shelter	New	no.	-	-	2	2	8	8	7	7	17	17
Site Office	New	no.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cluster Village Pond	New	no.	2	2	8	8	9	9	15	15	34	34
Deep Tubewell Non-CV	New	no.	6	6	43	40	26	21	34	30	109	97
Deep Tubewell CV	New	no.	2	1	16	-	9	-	30	-	57	1
Shallow Tubewell Non-CV	New	no.	-	-	25	-	70	6	-	-	95	6
Shallow Tubewell CV	New	no.	-	-	25	-	9	-	-	-	34	-
Single Pit Toilet produced	New	no.	-	-	1,500	250	2,000	200	1,500	1,000	5,000	1,450
Single Pit Toilet Installed	New	no.	-	-	1,500	200	2,000	35	1,500	250	5,000	485
Drainage Study												
Rain Gauge	Site	no.	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Water Level Gauge at Sluice	Site	no.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Data Logger	Site	no.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Piezometer set	Site	no.	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Soil Salinity Sampling(at demo far	Site	no.	-	-	10	10	5	5	5	5	20	20
Sluice Management Observation	Site	no.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Polder Committees/O&M												
Polder Committees		no.			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Sub-Polder Committees		no.	-	-		5		5		6	-	16
Trained PC(UP Chairmen/members)		no.	-	-		3		8		4	-	15
Trained Male SPC-Members		no.	-	-		72		97		90	-	269
Trained Female SPC-members		no.	-	-		16		24		37	-	77
O&M-Trained PC		no.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
O&M Trained SPC		no.	4	-	5	-	5	-	6	-	20	-
Official O&M Arrangement		no.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
Infrastructure Data base		no.	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	1
SPC/PC Construction Experiment	Site	no.	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	1

ANNEX 1.2
VISIBLE OR TRACEABLE OUTPUTS OF CDSP PRESENCE

As Per 31 August 1997

(only shown if completed; physical infrastructure shown as completed if >95% progress)

Component	Type	Unit	CBDI		CBDII		CBT		CM		Total	
			Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.	Plan	Prog.
Productive Development												
Demonstration farmer, Trained		no.	-	-	10	**10**	5	**5**	6	**6**	21	**21**
Extension Farmer, Trained		no.	-	-	50	**50**	25	**25**	25	**25**	100	**100**
Female Demo/extension Farmer, trained			-	-	60	**60**	30	**30**	30	**30**	120	**120**
Farmers participated in any CDSP-activity						**350**		**200**		**200**		
Tree Nursery		no.	-	-	2	**2**	1	**1**	1	**1**	4	**4**
Distributed Tree Saplings(relief)						**2,000**		**2,300**		**2,000**		**6,300**
Distributed Thresher		no.	-	-	10	**10**	5	**5**	5	**5**	20	**20**
Distributed Weeder		no.	-	-	60	**60**	30	**30**	30	**30**	120	**120**
Distributed Kitchen Garden Tool Set		no.	-	-	120	**120**	60	**60**	60	**60**	240	**240**
Deepened Pond		no.	-	-	3	**-**	3	**4**	3	**3**	9	**7**
Fish Fry Nursery		no.	-	-	2	**1**	2	**1**	1	**-**	5	**2**
Vaccination school*		no.	-	-	7	**4**	6	**6**	6	**6**	19	**16**
Livestock Handbook distributed		no.	-	-		**510**		**515**		**510**	-	**1,535**
Trained/Equipped vaccinator**		no.	-	-	7	**8**	6	**7**	6	**7**	19	**22**
Involved Animal Drug retailer		no.	-	-		**1**		**1**		**1**	-	**3**
Equiped DLS Site Office***		no.	-	-	1	**1**	-	**-**	1	**1**	2	**2**
Health, Education & NGO-work												
Tubewell User group		no.	-	-	75	**42**	112	**96**	58	**30**	245	**168**
UG with Trained Caretakers		no.	-	-		**50**		**69**		**32**	-	**151**
UG/Caretakers with tools		no.	-	-		**39**		**31**		**12**	-	**82**
O&M/sanitation educated UG		no.	-	-		**40**		**40**		**12**	-	**92**
Health-educated UG		no.	-	-		**2**		**-**		**2**	-	**4**
Trained TBA with TBA kit		no.	-	-		**14**		**15**		**14**	-	**43**
Involved Schools*		no.	-	-	7	**7**	6	**6**	6	**6**	19	**19**
Schools with CDSP- furniture		no.	-	-	7	**-**	6	**-**	6	**-**	19	**-**
Schools improved with CDSP		no.	-	-	7	**-**	6	**-**	6	**-**	19	**-**
LCS		no.	-	-		**5**		**7**		**7**	-	**19**
Multi-purpose NGO-group(CDSP)		no.	-	-		**-**		**-**		**-**	-	**-**
EPI-Fridge****		no.	-	-	1	**1**		**-**		**-**	1	**1**
Field-based Staff(excl.peons/guards)												
MoL/Union		no.	-	-	1	**1**	1	**1**	1	**1**	3	**3**
BWDB		no.	-	-	4		4		4		12	**-**
LGED		no.	-	-	4	**2**	4	**2**	4	**2**	12	**6**
DAE		no.	-	-	1	**1**	1	**1**	1	**1**	3	**3**
DLS		no.	-	-		**1**				**(1)**	-	**-**
School*		no.	-	-		**28**		**24**		**24**	-	**76**
NGO		no.	-	-		**6**		**5**		**6**	-	**17**
Consultants*			-	-		**11**		**6**		**5**	-	**22**

*Staff concerns teachers. 2 schools and one site office shown under CBDII lie technically spoken in CBDI.

** Each vaccinator has Vaccine Kit box, vaccine carrier and bi-cycle. Two vaccinator teachers have left the area and are not replaced.

*** Each DLS office has cupboard and vaccine- fridge. DLS has a distillation plant.

**** Transfered to Thana Health Complex, technically spoken outside the polder

Char Development in Phases, Update August 1997

Phase	LGED	BWDB	NGO	People' s Part.	Land	Cluster Villages	WatSan&Health	Prod. Development	Education
Feasibility Study	Baseline	Inframap	NGO-Inventory	Data Collection	Land Map	Feasibility Study	Baseline Data	Baseline Data	Baseline Data
	Proposals		NGOs involved	Mass meetings	Land Survey	location proposal	Map(loc./geoh.)	Landuse map	shelter v school
Planning Phase	Proposals		NGO-Review	Mass meetings	Land Survey	location selection	WatSan map	Productive Devt RRA/Mapping	School Review
		RWMA	Group mapping	Int. Group RRA	Consolidation				
			Plan w/NGOs						
Year One	WM Study		Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	PC/SPC	Consolidation	Landless Groups Formed	Need Assessment	land/hs/pond type	school monitor.
	Partic.Phys. Planning			Training	Scrutiny	Landless Saving Schemes	User Group	message per type	
	Designs Finalized		Staff Training	Planning	Task Force			Area Selection	
Year Two	Contr./LCS Training		Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	Implementation & Problem Solving	Scrutiny	Cluster Village	Tubewell/Toilet	Demo Groups	SMC& Teacher Training
	Site Office	Dykes			Task Force	CV Settlers selected	WatSan /CTF Education	Limited Test/Demo	School & WatSan/Prod.
	Shelters	Sluice			Registration				
	Roads					Settlers mobilized for CV			
Year Three	Site Office	Dykes	Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	Implementation & Problem Solving	Scrutiny	CVs settled	Tubewell/Toilet	Full Test/Demo	Schools in Shelters
	Shelters	Sluice			Task Force	CV tubewell/toilet	WatSan /CTF Education	CVs & UG Progr.	
	Roads	Canals		O&M Training	Registration	Lifeskill & IG		pvt sectorsupport	
Year Four	Shelters	Canals	Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	Implementation & Problem Solving		CVs settled	Tubewell/Toilet	Phase Out Demo	Physical Support
	Roads					CV tubewell/toilet	WatSan /CTF Education	Extension	
						Lifeskill & IG		pvt sectorsupport	
Year Five	O&M		Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	O&M		Lifeskill & IG		Multiplication	
	Monitoring			Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Year Six	O&M		Mobilizing old/ new groups CV W&S/Agr/LCS	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Year Seven	O&M		Phasing out most groups	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring

Annex 1.3

Annex 2.1

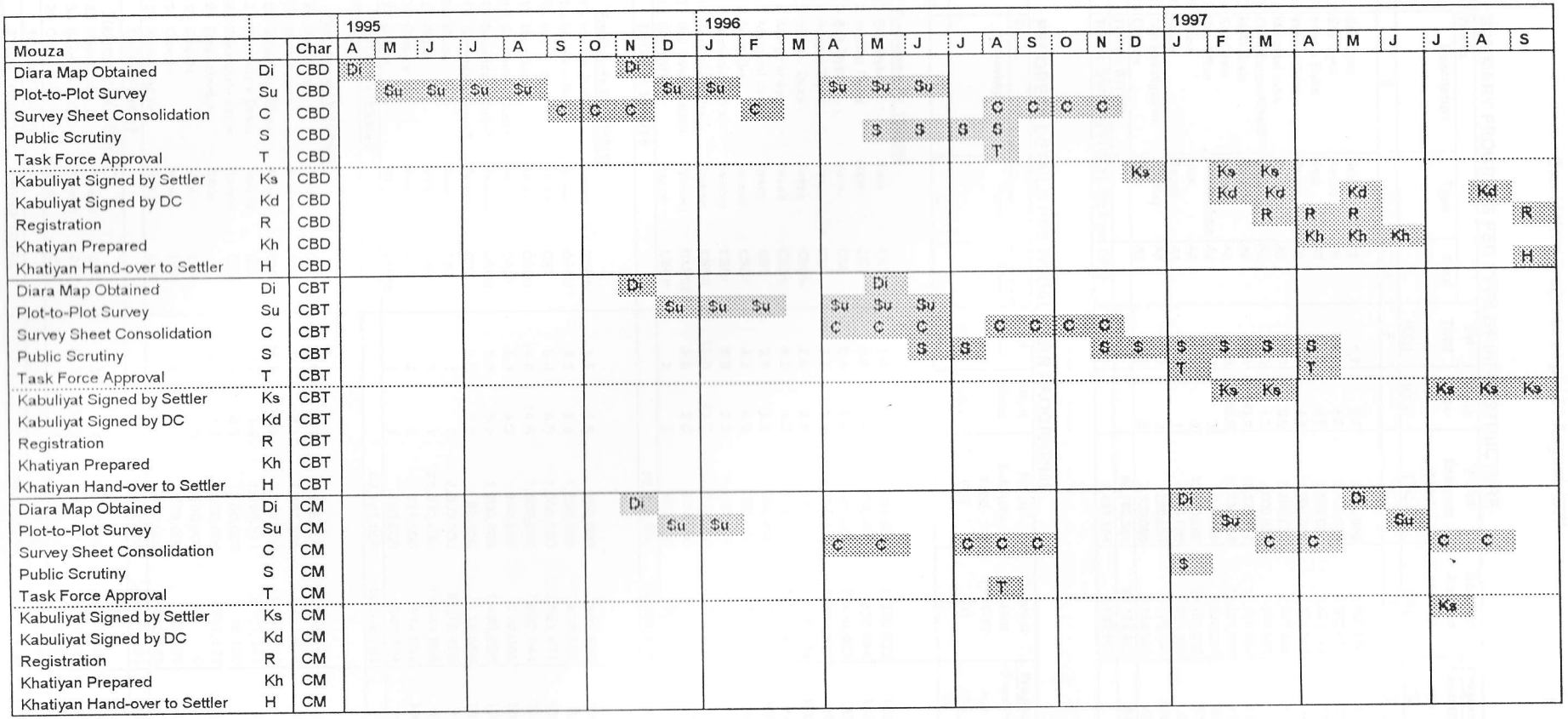
Land Settlement
Cumulative Progress Report 1994-1997

S.N.	Item	Cumulative 3-Year Plan*	Cumulative Progress* 1995		Cumulative Progress* 1996		Cumulative Progress* 1997*	
		Qty No.	Qty No.	%	Qty No.	%	Qty No.	%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Plot to Plot Survey(acre)	7563	3000	40%	7395	98%	7797	103%
	CBDII	1805	1600	89%	2010	111%	2010	111%
	CM	1747	700	40%	1317	75%	1719	98%
	CBT	4011	700	17%	4068	101%	4068	101%
2	Survey Consolidation(acre)	7563	1000	13%	7395	98%	7797	103%
	CBDII	1805	1000	55%	2010	111%	2010	111%
	CM	1747	0	0%	1317	75%	1719	98%
	CBT	4011	0	0%	4068	101%	4068	101%
3	Updating Mouza Sheet Map	49	8	16%	45	92%	46	94%
	CBDII	20	8	40%	18	90%	18	90%
	CM	14	0	0%	14	100%	14	100%
	CBT	15	0	0%	13	87%	14	93%
4	Selection of Landless Family	5414	0	0%	2675	67%	3636	67%
	CBDII	1658	0	0%	810	81%	814	49%
	CM	1071	0	0%	727	81%	763	71%
	CBT	2685	0	0%	1138	54%	2059	77%
5	Task Force Approval(no.)	5414	0	0%	1537	38%	3163	58%
	CBDII	1658	0	0%	810	81%	814	49%
	CM	1071	0	0%	727	81%	568	53%
	CBT	2685	0	0%	0	0%	1781	66%
6	Preparation Allotment Sheets	5414	0	0%	0	0%	2500	46%
7	Preparation Title Deeds	2172	0	0%	170	8%	877	40%
8	Opening Jamabandhi	5414	0	0%	0	0%	810	20%
9	Signing Kabuliyat by Settler	5414	0	0%	0	0%	1866	34%
	CBDII	1658	0	0%	0	0%	623	38%
	CM	1071	0	0%	0	0%	163	15%
	CBT	2685	0	0%	0	0%	1080	40%
10	Registration of Deed	5414	0	0%	0	0%	351	6%
11	Payment of Title Deed by settlers	1,400,000	-	0%	-	0%	25,295	2%
12	Handing Over Khatiyan/ Title(no.)	5414	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CBDII	1658	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CM	1071	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CBT	2685	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13	Cluster Village Site Selection	34	20	59%	34	103%	34	100%
	CBDII	10	8	80%	10	100%	10	100%
	CM	15	6	40%	15	100%	15	100%
	CBT	8	6	75%	9	113%	9	113%
14	C.V.-site handed over to LGED**	34	0	0%	18	55%	34	100%
15	Cluster Village Started(no.)	34	0	0%	8	24%	34	100%
16	Cluster Village 100% Finished(no.)	34	0	0%	0	0%	26	76%
	CBDII	10	0	0%	0	0%	9	90%
	CM	15	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%
	CBT	9	0	0%	0	0%	2	22%
17	C.V.-site handed back to MoL**	33	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18	C.V. House Construction(no.)	1000	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CBDII	300	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CM	450	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	CBT	250	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
19	CBDI Survey(acres)	2700	0	0%	0	0%	1400	52%
20	CBDI Opening Khatiyan(no.)	900	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
21	CBDI Handing over Title Deeds	900	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
22	Survey infrastructure landplots	100	0	0%	0	0%	100	100%

Annex 2.2: Land Settlement Progress By Mouza

Mouza	Sheet	Survey			Public Scrutiny		Selected Settler	CV Settler Planned	CV Settler Selected		Task Force Approval		Kabuliyat Signed by settler		Kabuliyat Signed by DC/ADC		Registration		Khatiyan		Hand-over	
	No.	acres	hh	acre/hh	hh	%	hh	hh	hh	%	hh	%	hh	%	hh	%	hh	%	hh	%	hh	%
Madhaya Bagga	1,2	318	267	1.19	227	85%	227		133		227	85%	199	75%	149	56%	136	51%	136	51%	127	48%
Uttar Bagga	1,2,3,4	400	633	0.63	594	94%	554		104		554	88%	391	62%	189	30%	182	29%	138	22%	95	15%
Char Jabbar	1,2,3	162	155	1.04	85	55%	-		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Char Panaullah	4,6,7	373	285	1.31	-	0%	-		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
West Char Jubli	1,2	8	5	1.65	-	0%	-		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
West Char Jabbar	1,4,5,6	320	280	1.14	-	0%	-		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
CBD-II Total		**1,680**	**1,626**	**0.97**	**906**	**56%**	**781**	**267**	**237**	**89%**	**781**	**48%**	**590**	**36%**	**338**	**21%**	**318**	**20%**	**274**	**17%**	**222**	**14%**
CBD-I																						
Research Plot(M.B/	**2/6**	**66**	**33**	**2.00**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**33**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**
Baishaki	1,2,3	1,029	686	1.50	576	84%	599		90		576	84%	465	68%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Nabagram	1,2	2,002	1,222	1.64	1,021	84%	1,021		-		950	78%	459	38%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Gangchil	1,4	425	295	1.44	255	86%	255		-		255	86%	156	53%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Kalmi	1	571	450	1.27	178	40%	178		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Nalua&Chiringa	6&1	52	32	1.62	6	19%	6		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
CBT Total		**4,079**	**2,685**	**1.52**	**2,036**	**76%**	**2,059**	**250**	**90**	**36%**	**1,781**	**66%**	**1,080**	**40%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**
Char Majid	2,3,4,5,	1,498	842	1.78	665	79%	665		99		568	67%	163	19%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
East Char Majid	1,3	20	24	0.85	15	63%	15		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Langulia	1	25	30	0.82	24	80%	24		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
East Char Bata	1,2	33	57	0.58	19	33%	19		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
West Char Bata	3	4	7	0.57	-	0%	-		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Maiddha Char Bata	3	137	111	1.24	40	36%	40		-		-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
CM Total		**1,718**	**1,071**	**1.60**	**763**	**71%**	**763**	**450**	**99**	**22%**	**568**	**53%**	**163**	**15%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**
CDSP Total(%)		**7,443**	**5,414**	**1.37**	**3,738**	**69%**	**3,636**	**1,000**	**459**	**46%**	**3,163**	**58%**	**1,866**	**34%**	**371**	**7%**	**351**	**6%**	**307**	**6%**	**255**	**5%**
CBD-I		**2,320**	**900**	**2.58**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**900**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**

Annex 2.3: Actual Land Settlement Process per Char, Bar Chart



Annex 3.1 BWDB INFRASTRUCTURE

Cumulative Progress as per 31 August 1997

A. SUMMARY PROGRESS PER TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

(Amounts in Taka)

SL. No.	Works Description	Type	Char	PP Total (Qty)	Work Order (Qty)	PP'96 Estimate Total (Tk)	Contract Amount 1994-97 (Tk)	Progress 8 months ago (%)	Progress This 8 Months (%)	Progress Cumulative (%)	Reimbursed 8 months ago (Tk)	Reimbursed This 8 Months (Tk)	Reimbursed Cumulative (Tk)
A	B	C	D	F		H	I	H	I	J=H+I	K	L	M=K+L
1	Sea Dyke	New	All	6.7	6.7	9,000,000	8,806,530	97%	3%	100%	7,872,385	184,410	8,056,795
2	Sea Dyke	Resec	All	5.0	4.0	3,000,000	2,962,971	100%	0%	100%	2,000,304	306,307	2,306,611
3	Interior Dyke	New	All	4.0	4.0	2,500,000	2,463,719	97%	3%	100%	2,334,133	30,820	2,364,953
4	Interior Dyke	Resec	All	4.3	4.3	1,200,000	1,328,823	100%	0%	100%	1,146,444	0	1,146,444
5	Marginal dyke	Resec	All	9.6	9.6	3,800,000	3,757,498	92%	8%	100%	2,265,826	30,209	2,296,035
6	O&M Embankment	O&M	All	29.0	1.3	4,000,000	259,523	15%	85%	100%	0	0	0
7	Main Drain	Re-exc	All	44.8	41.9	15,825,917	18,358,854	48%	26%	75%	6,255,294	701,318	6,956,612
8	Sec.Drain	Re-exc	All	69.5	66.6	11,936,424	14,385,419	41%	24%	65%	4,821,845	173,170	4,995,015
9	Site Office	Rehabilitatio	All	3	3	1,600,000	1,548,247	79%	21%	100%	455,718	0	455,718
10	Sluice	New	All	2	2	30,000,000	29,761,318	57%	22%	80%	0	0	0
11	Sluice	Repair	All	1	1	400,000	213,460	0%	95%	95%	0	0	0
12	Soil Investigation	(Sluice)	All	2	2	200,000	170,000	100%	0%	100%	0	0	0
13	Closure	New	All	6	5	3,300,000	2,158,680	45%	9%	54%	729,098	182,275	911,373
	TOTAL BWDB					86,762,341	86,175,042	61%	19%	81%	27,881,047	1,608,509	29,489,556
	TOTAL BWDB (DFI @ Tk. 22.5 per DFI)					3,856,104	3,830,002				1,239,158	71,489	1,310,647

B. PROGRESS DETAILS PER FISCAL YEAR PROGRAMME

(Amounts in Taka)

SL. No.	Works Description	Type	Char	PP Total (Qty)	Work Order (Qty)	PP'96 Estimate Total (Tk)	Contract Amount 1994-97 (Tk)	Progress 3 months ago (%)	Progress This 3 Months (%)	Progress Cumulative (%)	Reimbursed 3 months ago (Tk)	Reimbursed This 3 Months (Tk)	Reimbursed Cumulative (Tk)
A	B	C	D	E		F	G	H	I	J=H+I	K	L	M=K+L
	Programme FY 1994/95												
1	Sea Dyke	New	CBT	1.4	1.4	1,500,000	1,390,523	100%	0%	100%	1,383,633	0	1,383,633
2	Interior Dyke	New	CBT	0.8	0.8	650,000	635,894	100%	0%	100%	600,259	30,820	631,079
3	Sea Dyke	New	CM	5.4	5.4	7,500,000	7,416,007	97%	3%	100%	6,488,752	184,410	6,673,162
4	Interior Dyke	New	CM	3.2	3.2	1,850,000	1,827,825	96%	4%	100%	1,733,874	0	1,733,874
5	Interior Dyke	Resec	CBDII	2.8	2.8	850,000	826,195	100%	0%	100%	807,257	0	807,257
6	Marginal dyke	Resec	CBDII	4.2	4.2	1,600,000	1,597,916	97%	3%	100%	1,486,777	0	1,486,777
7	Marginal dyke	Resec	CBT	3.1	3.1	700,000	669,018	100%	0%	100%	658,214	0	658,214
8	Main Drain	Re-exc	CBDI	4.2	4.2	750,000	750,714	100%	0%	100%	749,840	0	749,840
9	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CBDI	6.9	6.9	1,200,000	1,164,227	100%	0%	100%	1,132,218	0	1,132,218
10	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CBDII	13.0	13.0	1,800,000	1,760,348	99%	0%	99%	1,742,133	0	1,742,133
11	Soil Investigation	(Sluice)	CM/CBT	2.0	2.0	200,000	170,000	100%	0%	100%	0	0	0
12	Site Office	Repair	CBDII	2	2	800,000	600,869	100%	0%	100%	455,718	0	455,718
	TOTAL FY1994/95					19,400,000	18,809,536	98%	2%	100%	17,238,675	215,230	17,453,905
	Programme FY 1995/96												
13	Interior Dyke	Resec	CBDII	1.5	1.5	350,000	502,628	100%	0%	100%	339,187	0	339,187
14	Marginal Dyke	Resec	CBDII	2.3	2.3	1,500,000	1,490,564	82%	18%	100%	120,835	30,209	151,044
15	Sea Dyke	Resec	CBT	5.0	4.0	3,000,000	2,962,971	100%	0%	100%	2,000,304	306,307	2,306,611
16	Main Drain	Re-exc	CBDII	14.6	14.6	7,500,000	7,320,344	100%	0%	100%	5,505,454	701,318	6,206,772
17	Secondary Drain*	Re-exc	CBDI	5.9	4.2	800,000	728,044	100%	0%	100%	586,622	106,205	692,827
18	Secondary Drain*	Re-exc	CBDII	9.2	6.9	1,800,000	1,483,256	100%	0%	100%	1,297,337	57,671	1,355,008
19	Secondary Drain*	Re-exc	CBT	0.0	1.0	90,000	78,658	100%	0%	100%	63,535	9,294	72,829
20	Sluice	New	CBT	1	1	9,000,000	8,316,459	56%	44%	100%	0	0	0
21	Sluice	New	CM	1	1	21,000,000	21,444,859	58%	14%	72%	0	0	0
22	Closure	New	CM	2	2	921,000	934,582	100%	0%	100%	729,098	182,275	911,373
23	Office	New	Office	1	1	800,000	947,378	65%	35%	100%	0	0	0
	TOTAL FY1995/96**					46,761,000	46,209,743	71%	16%	87%	10,642,372	1,393,279	12,035,651
	Programme FY 1996/97												
24	Main Drain	Re-exc	CM	12.0	9.1	3,375,000	5,174,112	11%	60%	71%	0	0	0
25	Main Drain	Re-exc	CBT	6.1	6.1	1,491,848	2,404,615	10%	73%	83%	0	0	0
26	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CM	16.5	16.5	2,182,540	4,309,146	7%	49%	56%	0	0	0
27	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CBT	7.2	7.2	1,268,571	2,107,247	19%	61%	80%	0	0	0
28	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CBD	0.3	0.3	60,000	19,180	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
29	Embankment	O&M		29.0	1.3	4,000,000	259,523	15%	85%	100%	0	0	0
30	Closure	New	CBT	1	0	800,000	0	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
31	Closure	New	CM	2	2	579,000	224,098	15%	85%	100%	0	0	0
32	Sluice Repair	Repair	CBD	1	1	400,000	213,460	0%	95%	95%	0	0	0
	TOTAL FY96/97					14,156,959	14,711,381	11%	60%	71%	0	0	0
	Programme FY 1997/98*												
33	Main Drain	Re-exc	CBT	7.9	7.9	2,709,069	2,709,069	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
34	Secondary Drain	Re-exc	CBT	10.5	10.5	2,735,313	2,735,313	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
35	Closure Bashkhali	New	CM	1	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
	TOTAL FY97/98					6,444,382	6,444,382	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
	BWDB-THREE-YEAR GRAND TOTAL					86,762,341	86,175,042	61%	19%	81%	27,881,047	1,608,509	29,489,556
	BWDB-THREE-YEAR GRAND TOTAL(DFI)					3,856,104	3,830,002				1,239,158	71,489	1,310,647

Note Units for quantity is km for all roads, drains and embankments; numbers for all others. BWDB PP-quantities do not include tree plantation

*programme for FY1997/98 estimated to complete the picture. Nothing has been proposed or decided yet.

Annex 3.2 LGED INFRASTRUCTURE

31 August 1997

A. Summary of Cumulative Progress Per Type of Infrastructure

SL. No.	Works Description	Type	Char	PP Total (Qty)	Work Order (Qty)	PP96 Estimate Total (Tk)	Contract Amount 1994-97 (Tk)	Progress 3 months ago (%)	Progress These 3 Months (%)	Progress Cumu-lative (%)	Reimbursed 3 months ago (Tk)	Reimbursed These 3 Months (Tk)	Reimbursed Cumulative (Tk)
A	B	C	D	E		F	G	H	I	J=H+I	K	L	M=K+L
1	Feeder Road B	New	All	13.0	12.2	27,537,698	28,723,458	100%	0%	100%	5,664,984	0	5,664,984
2	Rural Road	New/Resec	All	64.7	62.5	13,641,949.8	13,274,968.0	74%	21%	95%	4,225,870	0	4,225,870
3	Bridge	New	All	5	5	9,400,000	11,736,634	75%	25%	100%	3,430,912	0	3,430,912
4	Box Culvert	New	All	33	33	10,850,000	12,373,762	32%	20%	52%	0	0	0
5	Pipe Culvert	New	All	31	31	1,550,000	1,452,625	0%	30%	30%	0	0	0
6	Cyclone Shelter	New	All	17	17	45,300,000	63,290,094	90%	10%	100%	23,215,807	0	23,215,807
7	Site Office	New	All	2	2	980,000	1,016,651	100%	0%	100%	841,475	0	841,475
8	Cluster Village Pond	New	All	34	34	19,040,000	18,565,908	79%	18%	97%	1,034,235	0	1,034,235
9	Deep Tubewell	New	All	156	156	7,602,500	7,228,250	51%	12%	62%	1,323,226	0	1,323,226
10	Shallow Tubewell	New	All	105	75	420,000	410,000	6%	0%	6%	0	0	0
11	Single Pit Toilet	New	All	5,000	5,000	5,000,000	6,441,000	18%	21%	39%	344,060	0	344,060
	TOTAL LGED					141,322,148	164,613,350	78%	12%	91%	40,080,569	0	40,080,569
	TOTAL LGED (DFI @ Tk. 24.5 per DFI.)					5,768,251	6,718,912				1,635,942	-	1,635,942

B. Cumulative Progress Details Per Fiscal Year

SL. No.	Works Description	Char	Unit	3-Year Quantities and Budget: Quantity (revised) 1994-97 (Qty)	Work Order (Qty)	Revised Budget 1994-97 (Tk)	Contract Amount* 1994-97 (Tk)	Progress and Expenditures: Progress 3 months ago (%)	This 3 Months (%)	Cumu-lative (%)	Reimbursed 3 months ago (Tk)	This 3 Months (Tk)	Cumu-lative (Tk)
A	B	C	D	E		F	G	H	I	J=H+I	K	L	M=K+L
	Programme FY 1994/95												
1	Feeder Road B	CM	km	4.8	4.8	10,560,000	9,714,047	100%	0%	100%	3,499,504	0	3,499,504
2	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CM	km	9.0	9.0	1,618,000	1,449,709	73%	9%	82%	559,552	0	559,552
3	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CM	km	3.2	3.2	1,062,302	732,828	100%	0%	100%	538,152	0	538,152
4	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBT	km	4.6	4.6	920,000	1,246,835	72%	28%	100%	405,786	0	405,786
5	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBDII	km	1.2	1.2	300,000	319,607	100%	0%	100%	159,241	0	159,241
6	Cyclone Shelter	CM	no.	2	2	4,700,000	5,535,524	100%	0%	100%	5,350,472	0	5,350,472
7	Cyclone Shelter	CBT	no.	1	1	2,000,000	1,889,020	100%	0%	100%	1,135,846	0	1,135,846
8	Cyclone Shelter	CBDII	no.	1	1	2,200,000	2,114,142	100%	0%	100%	1,649,499	0	1,649,499
9	Site Office	CM	no.	1	1	490,000	488,108	100%	0%	100%	450,993	0	450,993
10	Site Office	CBT	no.	1	1	490,000	528,543	100%	0%	100%	390,482	0	390,482
11	Bridge	CM	no.	1	1	1,800,000	1,715,225	100%	0%	100%	1,097,614	0	1,097,614
12	Bridge	CBDII	no.	1	1	1,600,000	2,735,178	70%	30%	100%	309,712	0	309,712
13	Deep Tubewell	CBDI	no.	6	6	215,000	214,350	100%	0%	100%	190,562	0	190,562
	Sub-Total FY1994/95					27,955,302	28,683,116	95%	5%	99%	15,737,415	0	15,737,415
	Programme FY 1995/96												
14	Feeder Road B	CBDII	km	5.0	5.0	11,000,000	13,408,046	100%	0%	100%	1,316,360	0	1,316,360
15	Feeder Road B*	CM	km	3.2	2.4	5,977,698	5,601,365	100%	0%	100%	849,120	0	849,120
16	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CM	km	12.1	12.1	2,081,648	2,103,803	100%	0%	100%	754,593	0	754,593
17	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBT	km	6.2	6.2	1,240,000	1,906,923	100%	0%	100%	1,553,207	0	1,553,207
18	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBDII	km	3.7	3.7	740,000	844,907	100%	0%	100%	255,339	0	255,339
19	Cyclone Shelter	CM	no.	5	5	14,000,000	20,336,490	90%	10%	100%	5,915,147	0	5,915,147
20	Cyclone Shelter	CBT	no.	7	7	19,600,000	29,197,916	90%	10%	100%	8,405,795	0	8,405,795
21	Cyclone Shelter	CBDII	no.	1	1	2,800,000	4,217,002	65%	32%	97%	759,048	0	759,048
22	Bridge	CM	no.	1	1	2,000,000	3,027,505	100%	0%	100%	2,023,586	0	2,023,586
23	Bridge	CBT	no.	2	2	4,000,000	4,258,726	50%	49%	99%	0	0	0
24	C.V.Pond	CM	no.	6	6	3,360,000	3,329,779	93%	7%	100%	0	0	0
25	C.V.Pond	CBT	no.	6	6	3,360,000	3,106,362	88%	2%	90%	228,598	0	228,598
26	C.V.Pond	CBDII	no.	8	8	4,480,000	4,746,728	67%	27%	94%	805,637	0	805,637
27	Deep Tubewell	CM	no.	18	18	882,000	859,977	100%	0%	100%	544,940	0	544,940
28	Deep Tubewell	CBT	no.	12	12	921,500	576,230	100%	0%	100%	0	0	0
29	Deep Tubewell	CBDII	no.	25	25	980,000	1,185,750	80%	0%	80%	587,724	0	587,724
30	Single Pit Toilet	CM	no.	250	250	250,000	324,500	100%	0%	100%	138,380	0	138,380
31	Single Pit Toilet	CBT	no.	250	250	250,000	324,500	40%	0%	40%	0	0	0
32	Single Pit Toilet	CBDII	no.	250	250	250,000	324,500	100%	0%	100%	205,680	0	205,680
	TOTAL FY 1995/96					78,172,846	99,581,009	89%	10%	99%	24,343,154	0	24,343,154
	Programme FY 1996/97												
33	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CM	km	3.0	0.0	860,000	0	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
34	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBT	km	12.4	11.9	2,880,000	2,584,960	43%	51%	94%	0	0	0
35	Rural Road (new/resect.)	CBDII	km	8.3	9.7	1,660,000	1,805,396	46%	53%	99%	0	0	0
36	Box Culvert/ Foot Bridge	CM	no.	10	10	2,800,000	4,032,841	62%	8%	70%	0	0	0
37	Box Culvert	CBT	no.	9	9	3,150,000	3,124,278	23%	26%	49%	0	0	0
38	Box Culvert	CBDII	no.	5	5	1,750,000	2,066,643	35%	65%	100%	0	0	0
39	Pipe Culvert	CM	no.	9	9	450,000	331,625	0%	59%	59%	0	0	0
40	Pipe Culvert	CBT	no.	6	6	300,000	251,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
41	Pipe Culvert	CBDII	no.	5	5	250,000	320,000	0%	75%	75%	0	0	0
42	C.V.Pond	CM	no.	9	9	5,040,000	4,844,000	93%	7%	100%	0	0	0
43	C.V.Pond	CBT	no.	3	3	1,680,000	1,680,000	55%	42%	97%	0	0	0
44	C.V.Pond	CBDII	no.	2	2	1,120,000	959,039	27%	73%	100%	0	0	0
45	Deep Tubewell	CM	no.	33	33	1,600,500	1,521,818	28%	17%	45%	0	0	0
46	Deep Tubewell	CBT	no.	20	20	970,000	921,500	25%	20%	45%	0	0	0
47	Deep Tubewell	CBDII	no.	35	35	1,697,500	1,612,625	25%	25%	50%	0	0	0
48	Shallow Tubewell	CBT	no.	25	25	100,000	95,000	25%	0%	25%	0	0	0
49	Shallow Tubewell	CBDII	no.	25	25	100,000	95,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
50	Single Pit Toilet	CM	no.	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,350,000	8%	82%	90%	0	0	0
51	Single Pit Toilet	CBT	no.	1,500	1,500	1,500,000	2,017,500	10%	3%	13%	0	0	0
52	Single Pit Toilet	CBDII	no.	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,350,000	3%	15%	18%	0	0	0
	Sub-Total FY1996/97					29,908,000	30,963,225	42%	30%	72%	0	0	0
53	Box Culvert	All	no.	9	9	3,150,000	3,150,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
54	Pipe Culvert	All	no.	11	11	550,000	550,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
55	CV Approach Road	All	km	1	1	280,000	280,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
56	Deep Tubewell	CM	no.	7	7	336,000	336,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
57	Shallow Tubewell	CBT	no.	55	25	220,000	220,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
58	Single Pit Toilet	CM	no.	250	250	250,000	250,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
59	Single Pit Toilet	CBT	no.	250	250	250,000	250,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
60	Single Pit Toilet	CBDII	no.	250	250	250,000	250,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
	Sub-Total FY1997/98					5,286,000	5,286,000	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0
	Programme FY 1996/97												
	TOTAL LGED	TOTAL				141,322,148	164,613,350	78%	12%	91%	40,080,569	0	40,080,569
	TOTAL LGED (DFI)					5,768,251	6,718,912				1,635,942	0	1,635,942

* Progress is measured against revised estimates of quantity and cost. LGED data do not include drainage units and pipe sluices. Contract amounts 1996/97 are taken as 125% of estimates.

ANNEX 3.3: INFRASTRUCTURAL WORKS FINANCING

BUDGET CEILINGS, CONTRACT AMOUNTS AND REIMBURSEMENT
STATE OF AFFAIRS on 31 AUGUST 1997

S.No.		Particulars	Tk	Conv. Rate	DFL	% of project document (DFI)	Remarks
		BUDGET – REIMBURSEMENT					
A		Phase I Budget			11,543,700		incl. contingency
B		Phase II LGED Budget			250,000		Phase II
C	=A+B	**Total Original Budget 1994 -1998**			**11,793,700**	100%	
D		BWDB Reimbursement by RNE (up to 1/6/97)	27,881,047	25.24	1,104,693	9%	*), **)
E		LGED Reimbursement by RNE (up to 1/6/97)	40,080,569	25.41	1,577,230	13%	*), **)
F	=D+E	**Total Reimbursement by RNE (up to 1/6/97)**	**67,961,616**	**25.34**	**2,681,923**	23%	*), **)
G	=C-F	**Remaining budget available (per 1/6/97)**			**9,111,777**	77%	
		CONTRACT AMOUNT — REIMBURSEMENTS					
H		Total Contract Sum FY 1994-1998, BWDB	86,175,042				
I		Total Contract Sum FY 1994-1998, LGED	164,513,350				
J	=H+I	**Total Contract Amount**	**250,688,392**				
K	=D	BWDB Approved reimbursement (up to 1/6/97)	27,881,047				*)
L	=E	LGED Approved reimbursement (up to 1/6/97)	40,080,569				*)
M	=K+L	**Total Approved reimbursement (up to 1/6/97)**	**67,961,616**				*)
N	=H-K	BWDB Outstanding reimbursement	58,293,995				
O	=I-L	LGED Outstanding reimbursement	124,432,781				
P	=N+O	**Total Outstanding reimbursement**	**182,726,776**	22.50	**8,121,190**		**)
				>>>			
		LEFT-OVER BUDGET – LEFT-OVER EXPENDITURES					
Q	=G	Remaining available budget			9,111,777	77%	
R	=P	Outstanding reimbursement			8,121,190	69%	
S	=G-P	**Left Over for contingencies**	**22,288,207**	22.50	**990,587**	8%	***)
				<<<			

Note on Left-over: By the time of finalizing this report, most of the left over is already claimed for estimate adjustments and few new priority wor

*) Conversion rate: Actual Tk amount divided by actual DFL-amount >>> conversion Tk to DFI

***) Adopted conversion rate: average rate of 1997 <<< conversion DFI to Tk

Annex 3.4 Labour Contracting Societies Phase I Progress

31 August, 1997

FISCAL YEAR 1995/96

	No.	Name of LCS	LCS Leader	Char	NGO	Mouza	Members M	F	T	Cost (Taka)	Agency	Type of Work	Progress March	Progress June
1	LM1	Shapla	Md Nur Uddin	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	72	0	72	482,885	LGED	Road	99%	100%
	LM1	Shapla	Md Nur Uddin	Majid	Sagorika	East CM				60,339	LGED	Road	100%	100%
2	LM2	Golap	Md Amir Hossain	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	72	0	72	330,384	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LM2	Golap	Md Amir Hossain	Majid	Sagorika	East CM				151,660	BWDB	Dyke	100%	100%
	LM2	Golap	Md Amir Hossain	Majid	Sagorika	East CM				26,843	Fishery	Pond	100%	100%
3	LM3	Palash	Belupa Khatun	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	0	60	60	122,852	LGED	Road	100%	100%
4	LM4	Kushum	Minoti Rani	Majid	Sagorika	Middle CM	0	60	60	143,424	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	Total Char Majid FY 1995/96						144	120	264	1,318,387			100%	100%
5	LB1	Uttar Bagga	Md Belal	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga	72	0	72	249,667	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LB1	Uttar Bagga	Md Belal	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga				23,029	Fishery	Pond	99%	100%
6	LB2	Maidda BD	Md Abu Taher	CBDII	Upoma	Maidda Bagga	60	0	60	146,801	BWDB	Channel	100%	100%
7	LB3	Uttar Bagga	Md Taher	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga	80	0	80	185,691	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LB3	Uttar Bagga	Md Taher	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga				22,878	Fishery	Pond	100%	100%
	Total Char Baggar Dona II FY 1995/96						212	0	212	628,066			100%	100%
8	LBH1	Baishaki	Md Ruhul Amin	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Baishaki	96	0	96	239,270	LGED	Road	99%	100%
	LBH1	Baishaki	Md Ruhul Amin	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Baishaki				239,242	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LBH1	Baishaki	Md Ruhul Amin	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Baishaki				21,732	Fishery	Pond	100%	100%
9	LBH2	Ganchil	Azizul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Gangchil	60	0	60	245,164	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LBH2	Ganchil	Azizul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Gangchil				221,718	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LBH2	Gangchil	Azizul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Gangchil				23,787	Fishery	Pond	97%	100%
10	LBH3	Nabagram	Md Nur Nabi	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram	72	0	72	349,830	LGED	Road	100%	100%
	LBH3	Nabagram	Md Nur Nabi	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram				243,197	LGED	Road	100%	100%
11	LBH4	Nabagram	Md. Nurul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram	60	0	60	67,787	BWDB	Dyke	100%	100%
	LBH4	Nabagram	Md. Nurul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram				87,398	BWDB	Canal	100%	100%
	Total Char Bhatir Tek FY1995/96						288	0	288	1,739,125			100%	100%

Total Three Chars FY 1995/96	Total Earthwork:	32,017,682	644	120	764	3,685,578 Total LCS %-age:	12%
LCS-share of BWDB Earthwork:		15,860,911		LCS Earthwork:		453,646 BWDB LCS %-age:	3%
LCS-share of LGED Earthwork:		16,038,502		LCS Earthwork:		3,113,663 LGED LCS %-age:	19%
LCS-share of Fishery Earthwork:		118,269		LCS Earthwork:		118,269 FISHERY LCS %	100%

FISCAL YEAR 1996/97

	No.	Name of LCS	LCS Leader	Char	NGO	Mouza	Members M	F	T	Estimate (Taka)	Agency	Type of Work	Progress March	Progress June
1	LM1	Shapla	Md Nur Uddin	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	72	0	72	560,000	LGED	C.V. Pond No.CM07	60%	100%
2	LM2	Golap	Md Amir Hossain	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	72	0	72	560,000	LGED	C.V. Pond No.CM14	75%	100%
3	LM3	Palash	Zakia	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	0	60	60	344,541	BWDB	Repair Dyke	10%	100%
4	LM4	Kushum	Afia	Majid	Sagorika	Middle CM	0	60	60	316,217	BWDB	Repair Dyke	10%	100%
5	LM5	Jui	Depali Rani	Majid	Sagorika	East Char Bata	0	60	60	224,098	BWDB	2 Closures	15%	100%
6	LM6	Titas	Jamal uddin	Majid	Sagorika	West CM	72	0	72	493,232	BWDB	Jub.Khal 2 + Borrowpit	10%	60%
7	LM7	Ekota	Md Ismail	Majid	Sagorika	East CM	72	0	72	493,194	BWDB	Jubair Khal 1	5%	50%
	Total Char Majid FY 1996/97						288	180	468	2,991,282			31%	85%
8	LB1	Uttar Bagga	Md Belal Hossain	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga	72	0	72	664,011	LGED	Ponds BD11, BD12,Res. Plot	39%	100%
9	LB2	West C.Jabbar	Md Abu Taher	CBDII	Upoma	Maidda Bagga	72	0	72	462,008	LGED	Siddique Rd.- Panshker Rd.	50%	100%
10	LB3	Uttar Bagga	Ruhul Amin	CBDII	Upoma	Uttar Bagga	72	0	72	376,000	LGED	Jagadish Road	40%	100%
11	LB4	Panaullah	Shafiullah	CBDII	Upoma	Panaullah	72	0	72	564,275	LGED	Samitir B.-N.Emb.Rd	65%	90%
12	LB5	Shapla	Nehar Begum	CBDII	Upoma	Char Jabbar/MB	0	35	35	301,259	BWDB	Khal/Dyke	5%	100%
	Total Char Baggar Dona II FY 1996/97						288	35	323	2,367,553			43%	98%
13	LBH1	Baishaki	Md Ruhul Amin	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Baishaki	72	0	72	859,818	LGED	Nazire Khewa Road	50%	100%
14	LBH2	Ganchil	Azizul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Gangchil	72	0	72	560,000	LGED	C.V.Pond No.BT7	40%	90%
15	LBH3	Nabagram	Md Nur Nabi	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram	72	0	72	600,000	LGED	Part of Kalmi Road	35%	100%
16	LBH4	Nabagram	Md. Nurul Haque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Nabagram	72	0	72	497,339	BWDB	Retired Dyke+C2 Khal	12%	100%
17	LBH5	Chaurasta	Abdul khaleque	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Kalmi	72	0	72	560,000	LGED	C.V.Pond No.BT8	65%	100%
18	LBH6	Manikganj	Azahar Ahmed	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Baishaki	72	0	72	570,142	LGED	Manikganj Rd+ Kalmi Rd 2	55%	100%
19	LBH7	Guchagram	Abdur Rashid	Bhatir Tek	NRAS	Kalmi	72	0	72	560,000	LGED	C.V.Pond No.BT9	60%	100%
	Total Char Bhatir Tek FY1996/97						504	0	504	4,207,299			46%	99%

Total Three Chars FY 1996/97	Total Earthwork	26,076,288	1,080	215	1,295	9,566,134 Total LCS %:	37%
BWDB Earthwork FY 96/97		14,497,921		LCS Earthwork:		2,669,880 BWDB LCS %:	18%
LGED Earthwork FY96/97		11,578,367		LCS Earthwork:		6,896,254 LGED LCS %:	60%

Annex 4.1: Field Crops

Demo & Training Programme 1994-97

Training/Demo	Technology	Activity	Month, Year	Participation by Demo and Extension Farms: Unit	Total CM	Total CBT	Total CBD	Grand Total 3 Chars*	Women	Result**
Kharif II										
Aus		Training	April'95	person	5	5	5	15		
Aus	BR-14, BR-16, IR-8, Hashikalmi	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1995	hh	5	5	10	20		Mixed
Aus		Training	May-June'96	person	20	19	34	73		
Aus	4 varieties, incl. 1 local(10 farmers?)	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1996	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
Aus	BR-26, BR-3	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1997	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
Green Manure		Training	April'95	person	5	5	5	15		
Green Manure	Sesbania	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1995	hh	5	5	5	15		Mixed
Green Manure		Training	May-June'96	person	20	19	34	73		
Green Manure	Sesbania	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1996	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
Green Manure	Sesbania	Demonstration*	Kharif I 1997	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
Kharif II				hh				-		
T. Aman		Training	June'95	person	3	5	10	18		
T. Aman	BR-10, BR-22, Kajaishail, Rajashail(+/-GM)	Demonstration*	Kharif II 1995	hh	5	5	10	20		Mixed
T. Aman		Training	July'96	person	24	30	49	103		
T. Aman	BR10, BR30, BR-22, BR-10, BR-3, Kalamata, Latishail, Gigoj: 60hh HYV, 60hh local	Demonstration*	Kharif II 1996	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
T. Aman		Demonstration*	Kharif II 1997	hh	30	30	60	120	x	Mixed
IPM in Aman	Perching, nets, light traps	Demonstration*	Kharif II 1995	hh	5	5	10	20		Mixed
IPM in Aman	Perching, nets, light traps	Demonstration*	Kharif II 1996	hh	30	30	60	120		Mixed
IPM in Aman		Training	July'96	person	24	30	49	103		
IPM in Aman	Perching, netting, light traps	Demonstration*	Kharif II 1997	hh	9	9	9	27		Mixed
IPM in Aman		Training	July'97	person	30	29	60	119		
IPM		Training	Aug'97	person	22	29	-	51		
Post Harvest Technology	Drying, Storing	Training	Aug'96	person	5	1	10	16	16	
Post-harvest technology	Drying, Storing	Training	Aug'97	person	23	30	-	53		x
Rabi Season										
Groundnut		Training	Nov'95	person	5	5	10	20		
Groundnut	Dhaka-I, ACC-12/Zingabadam (ORC, BARI)	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	8	18		Good
Groundnut		Training	March-May'96	person	24	28	52	102		
Groundnut		Training	May'97	person	13	28	55	96		
Groundnut	same as '95 by 36 farmers	Demonstration*	Rabi 1996/97	hh	5	5	10	20		Good
Chilli		Training	Feb-March'96	person	5	5	10	20		
Chilli	Local + Improved management	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	10	20		Mixed
Chilli		Training	Nov'96	hh	-	20	43	63		
Chilli	local + Hathazari by 36 farmers	Demonstration*	Rabi 1996/97	hh	5	5	10	20	x	Good
Chilli		Training	March'97	person	20	24	58	102		
Sweet Potato		Training	Aug'95	person	5	5	10	20		
Sweet Potato	26 lines+ Dulatpuri of TCRC,BARI	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	10	20		Not Good
Sweet Potato		Training	Nov'96	person	15	30	39	84		
Sweet Potato	6 lines (1 local)	Demonstration*	Rabi 1996/97	hh	5	5	10	20	x	Not Good
Sweet Potato		Training	Jan'97	person	17	24	51	92		
Keshari		Training	Oct'95	person	6	5	10	21		
Keshari	Local (but most damaged by rain)	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	8	18		Mixed
Sunflower		Training	Nov'95	person	6	5	10	21		
Sunflower	Kironi of ORC,BARI	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	10	20		Failed
Mustard		Training	Nov'95	person	6	5	10	21		
Mustard	Tori-7, Daulat/SS-75 of ORC,BARI	Demonstration*	Rabi 1995/96	hh	5	5	10	20		Failed
Study Tour	To Comilla	Training	Mar'96	person	5	5	10	20		
Study Tour	To other chars	Training	Jan'97	person	21	25	53	99		
Study Tour	To Lakhsmipur	Training	Mar'97	person	1	1	-	2		
Weeder	Line weeder	Distribution		hh	30	30	60	120		?
Thresher	Paddle thresher, locally made	Distribution		hh	5	5	10	20		?

* Demonstrations include field days in 80% of cases

**Result Legend: Not Good= Not better than local variety; Good= better than local variety; Failed= failed (weather/soil); Mixed:not analysed, mixed results, confusing trial set-up

Annex 4.2: Homestead Crops

Demo & Training Programme 1994-97

Training/Demo	Technology	Activity	Month, Year	Participation by Demo and Extension Farms: Unit	Total CM	Total CBT	Total CBD	Grand Total 3 Chars	Women	Result**
Compost Demo		Training	Oct-Nov'95	person	5	5	10	20		
Compost Demo	64cuft Compost Pit, management	Demonstration	Kharif '95	hh	2	2	10	14		Good
Compost Demo	Compost Pit	Demonstration	1996	hh	30	30	60	120	120	Good
Bio-Intensive Gardening	Raised bed, mulch, IPM	Training	Sep'95	person	4	4	10	18		
Bio-Intensive Gardening	Raised bed, mulch, IPM, Compan. Pl.	Demonstration	Kharif '95	hh	5	5	5	15		Mixed
Summer Vegetables		Training	Kharif '95	person	5	5	5	15		
Summer Vegetables	Dhundul, Sweet Gourd, White Gourd, Ribbed Gourd,Stem Amaranthus, Okra, Indian Spinach, Cucumber, Snake Gourd	Demonstration*	Kharif '95	hh	5	5	5	15		Mixed
Summer Vegetables		Training	1996	person	5	5	10	20	20	
Summer Vegetables	Practically same as 1995/96	Demonstration	1996	hh	30	30	60	120	120	Mixed
Summer Vegetables		Training	Feb-March'97	person	25	30	58	113	113	
Summer Vegetables	Practically same as 1995/96	Demonstration*	1997	hh	30	30	60	120	120	Mixed
Winter Vegetables		Training	Oct-Nov'95	person	5	5	10	20	-	
Winter Vegetables	Spinach, Carrot, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomato, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Radish, Red Amaranthus ***	Demonstration*	Rabi'95/96	hh	5	5	10	20	20	Mixed
Winter Vegetables		Training	Dec'96	person	28	28	49	105	84	
Winter Vegetables	Same as 1995/96 plus Broad Bean, Country Bean, Broccoli, Chinese Cabbage***	Demonstration*	Rabi 96/97	hh	30	30	60	120	120	Mixed
Tree Plantation		Training	June'95	person	5	5	10	20	-	
Tree Plantation	16 fruit species, 2 timber, 2 medicinal	Demonstration	Kharif '95	hh	5	5	10	20	-	?
Tree Plantation, Relief	9 species, 3 trees per family	Seedling Distribution	July/August'95	hh	1,200	1,900	1,800	4,900	-	?
Tree Plantation		Demonstration	Kharif'96	hh	30	30	60	120	-	Mixed
Tree Nursery		Establishment	1996	hh	1	1	1	3	-	
Garden Tools Given			Dec'96	hh	30	30	60	120	-	Mixed
Women Study Tour		Tour	Mar'96	person	5	5	8	18	18	
Women Study Tour		Tour	Jan'97	person	-	-	9	9	17	

* Demonstrations include field days in 80% of cases

**Result Legend: Not Good= Not better than local variety; Good= better than local variety; Failed= failed (weather/soil); Mixed:not analysed, mixed results, confusing trial set-up

***Some Crop varieties(all from BARI and IPSA):

English Name	Bangla Name	Varieties
Amaranthus	Lalshak	Aultapaty, local
Bottle Gourd/Pumpkin	Lau	Local, BARI
Broad Bean	Borboti	IPSA, BARI, Local
Cabbage	Bandakopi	Parboti, KK-cross, KY-cross
Country Bean	Shim	IPSA-1, Local
Cucumber	Sosha	IPSA, Local
Radish	Mula	Tasakisan & local
Ribbed Gourd	Jhinga	Local Improved
Snake gourd	Chichinga	BARI, local
Tomato	Tomato	Manik, Ration/Rattan, local

Annex 4.3: Fishery Programme

Demo & Training Programme 1994-97				Participation by Demo and Extension Farms						
Training/Demo	Technology	Activity	Month, Year	Unit	Total CM	Total CBT	Total CBD	Grand Total 3 Chars	Women	Result**
Deep Pond	Deepening Pond from 1.5 to 3m	Demonstration	April-June'95	hh	-	1	1	2		Mixed
	Deepening Pond from 1.5 to 3m	Demonstration	April-June'96	hh	1	2	1	4		Mixed
	Deepening Pond from 1.5 to 3m	Demonstration	April-June'97	hh	1	1	1	3		Mixed
Aquaculture	Pond management(lime, fert., feed)	Demonstration	July'95	hh	5	2	10	17		Good
Aquaculture	Optimal Stocking Ratio with Rui, Mrigel, C/M/S.Carp, Bighead, Sharputi	Demonstration*	July'95-May'96	hh	5	2	10	17		Good
Aquaculture		Training	June'95	person	5	5	10	20		
Aquaculture		Training	Oct'95	person	5	5	10	20	15	
Aquaculture		Training	July'96	person	29	30	60	119		
Aquaculture	Pond management(lime, fert., feed)	Demonstration	May-July'96	hh	5	5	10	20		Good
Aquaculture	Optimal Stocking Ratio with Rui, Mrigel, C/M/S.Carp, Bighead, Sharputi	Demonstration*	July'96-May'97	hh	5	5	10	20		Good
Aquaculture		Training	Oct-Dec'96	person	29	30	60	119	119	
Aquaculture	Pond management(lime, fert., feed)	Demonstration	April-June'97	hh	29	30	60	119		Good
Aquaculture	Adjusted Stocking Ratio with Rui, Mrigel, C/M/S.Carp, Bighead, Sharputi	Demonstration	July'97	hh	29	29	60	118		Good
Pvt Nursery		Nursery Training	March'97	person	-	2	3	5		
Pvt Nursery	Lime, fertilizer, feed, 50% spawn cost	Establishment	1996	hh	-	-	1	1		Mixed
Pvt Nursery	Lime, fertilizer, feed, 50% spawn cost	Establishment	1997	hh	-	1	1	2		Mixed
Paddy-cum-Fish Demo		Training		person	-	-	2	2		
Paddy-cum-Fish Demo	Sarputi & Carpio in 70 decimal Aman	Demonstration		hh	-	-	2	2		Mixed
Paddy-cum-Fish Demo	Sarputi & Carpio in 70 decimal Aman	Demonstration		hh	-	-	3	3		Mixed
Catch Assessment	4 khals fortnightly(3 months)		1995/96	Khal	2	-	2	4		Not used
Fishery Survey		1 week per char/month	1996	Khal	2	-	2	4		In process
Fishery Survey		1 week per char/month	1997	Khal	2	-	2	4		In Process

* Demonstration included harvest and a field day (men in 1995, women in 1996)

**Result Legend: Not Good= Not better than local variety; Good= better than local variety; Failed= failed (weather/soil); Mixed:not analysed, mixed results, confusing trial set-up

Livestock(Code 590.7)
Progress 1994- 1997

Description of Activity	Events					Participant Families				
	Unit	Progress				Progress				Female
		1995	1996	1997	94-97	1995	1996	1997	94-97	Total
		1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	
	(event)	(event)	(event)	(event)	(event)	(person)	(person)	(person)	(person)	(person)
Vaccination and Health Care										
Basic Vaccinator Training	No.	1	0	0	1	27	0	0	27	
Monthly Vaccinator Spot Training*	No.	6	10	2	18	25	35	19	26	3 FAs
Awareness meetings in Sub-Polders	No.	13	23	0	36		846		846	
Vaccination Day at Schools**	No.	?	513	194	707				0	
Number of Schools covered****	No.	13	18	18	18				0	
Poultry vaccinations(few per bird)***	No.	11,824	86,169	20,914	118,907				0	?
Cattle vaccinated***	No.	2,344	8,537	4,691	15,572				0	
Medicine/Vaccine purchase		114,873	106,905	7,980	229,758				0	
Income from Medic./Vaccins	Taka	0	-9,280	-6,643	-15,923				0	
Vaccination Payments to Vaccinator	Taka	12,747	?	5,040	17,787				0	
Medicines Distributed/Applied	Taka	?	?	16,116	16,116				0	
Livestock Extension										
Male Farmer Training	No.	0	3	0	3		19		19	
Student Performance Prizes	No.	0	0	0	0				0	
Teacher Performance Prize	No.	0	0	0	0				0	
Handbook Prepared	No.	1	0	0	1				0	
Handbooks printed	No.	1,000	1,000	0	2,000				0	
Handbooks Distributed	No.	0	904	697	1,601				0	
Livestock Class at School	No.	0	415	416	831		1,937	1,467	3,404	?
Procurement										
Vaccine Kit-box	No.	19		0	19				0	
Vaccine Carrier	No.	26		0	26				0	
Vacc.Cupboard	No.	10		0	10				0	
Sign Board	No.	13	10	0	23				0	
Refrigerator	No.	1	1	0	2				0	
Distillation Plant	No.	1	0	0	1				0	

* Each month same participants. Under Total the average is given

Annex 5.1

Water Supply, Sanitation & Health Progress1994 - 1997

	Description	Events					Participants							1997 Budget	1997 Expenditures
		Unit	3-Year Target Plan	Cumulative Progress 1996	1997	3-Year Total	Unit	3-Year Target Plan	Cumulative Progress 1996	1997	3-Year Total	Female		Taka	Taka
590.09	Watersupply and Sanitation, Software/Hardware*														
	Site selection Tubewell**	Tubewell	250	135	172	307	family	3,750	1,855	735	2,590	2,590			
	Formation of User Group	User Group	250	135	30	165	family	3,750	1,855	735	2,590	2,590			-
	Submission TW sites to LGED**	Tubewell	250	126	119	245	family								-
	Collection DTW Contribution	Tubewell	77	55	28	83	family	1,155	825	254	1,079	1,079	-	108,000	- 106,918
	Collection STW Contribution	Tubewell	37	13	26	39	family	370	191	161	352	352	-	12,000	- 2,000
	Work order TW, LGED	Tubewell	250	146	75	221	family								-
	Tubewell installation, Deep	Meeting	200	40	55	95	family								-
	Tubewell installation, Shallow	Training	50	6	0	6	family								-
	Collection Toilet Contribution	Toilet	4,000	598	645	1,243	family	4,000	598	535	1,133	1,133	-	300,000	- 153,500
	Submission Toilet sites LGED	Toilet	5,000	659	391	1,050	family	5,000	659	391	1,050	1,050			-
	Work order LGED Toilets	Toilet	5,000	4,250	0	4,250	family								-
	Toilet installation	Toilet	5,000	0	448	448	family	5,000	0	435	435	435			-
	Miscellaneous														-
	590.09 Total												-	420,000	- 262,418
590.10	**Watersupply, Sanitation and Health Education**														
	Health Education Programme*														
	UG Sessions(5*0.5 day): Sanitation O&M	UGs Covered	141	45	73	118	Member	2,115	675	1,064	1,739	1,739		7,050	
	UG Sessions(5*0.5 day): Sanitation O&M	UG-Meetings	705	225	1,124	1,349	Member**	2,115	675	933	1,608	1,608		7,050	
	UG Sessions(11): Health Education	UGs covered	45	0	20	20	Member	675	0	295	295	295		2,250	
	Caretaker Family Training(3 days)***	Training	14	4	10	14	family	350	102	200	302	302		350,000	226,792
	Tool Box for CTF	CTF	256		59	59	family	250	0	59	59	59		128,000	1,075
	Staff Training CHWs	Training		1		1	Person								-
	Miscellaneous Health Education(optional)****			0	6	6								75,000	18,503
	Staff Training POs /HAs	Training	1			0	Person	6	0	0	0	0		60,000	-
	Other Health Activities:														
	TBA trainee selection, half day	Meeting		0	5	5		6	0	75	75	75		3,000	248
	TBA Training, 10 days	Events	2	0	2	2		50	0	43	43	43		240,000	108,929
	TBA Training Follow-up, 1 day	Events	4	0	3	3		50	0	31	31	31		10,000	-
	TBA Extension-material and TBA-kits	Set	50	0	0	0		50	0	0	0	0		50,000	-
	Optional Activities					0					0	0		25,000	-
	590.10 Total													957,350	355,547

Annex: 5.2

Education & NGO-Support Progress Phase I, 1994 -97

	Description	Events	Events					Participant Families					
		Unit	3-Year	Progress				3-Year	Progress				Female
			Target	1995	1996	1997-I	Total (Average)	Target	1995	1996	1997	Total	Total
	A. Education Programme		(event)	(event)	(event)	(event)	(event)	(person)	(person)	(person)	(person)	(person)	(person)
1.a	Integrating Cyclone Shelter and school planning	Shelters	17	17	-	-	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	School starting to use CDSP Cyclone Shelter	School	10	-	3	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1.b	Hand-over Cyclone Shelter to DPEO/School	School	7	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2.a	School Performance Monitoring(3 months)	school	19	19	-	-	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2.b	Need assessment school improvement	school	19	10	9	-	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3.a	School Furniture Procurement and Distribution*	School	18	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3.b	Teaching Materials Procurement and Distribution*	School	18	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3.c	Other Physical School Improvement**	School	8	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4.a	SMC Training, 8 batches* 2 days, person	SMC	6	-	-	1	1	198	-	-	257	257	25
4.b	Miscellaneous SMC-Support****	Year		1	1	1	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4.c	Motivation Campaign(Literacy Day/Parents' Day)	Day			2	1	3						
5.a	Involvement in Livestock Vaccination/Education	School	19	19	19	16	18						
5.b	Involvement in Health and Sanitation Campaigns	School	19	19	19	19	18						
6.a	Teacher Salaries CBD-I schools(1994 not shown)	Man-month	360	240	120	-	360	20	20	20		20	2
6.b	CBD-I School Land Transfer from Cooperative via MoL to MoEd	School	5	-	5	-	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.c	CBD-I School Registration with MoED***	School	5	-	-	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	B.Support to NGO-Activities												
1.a	LCS-support by NGOs, LCS*****	LCS-Year	18	-	12	19	31		-	824	1,140	1,964	420
1.b	Training for NGOs related to LCS	LCS	5		1	1	2		-	15	21	36	
2	NGO's Saving and Credit activities	Group	50	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
3	Support existing NGO-extension	Group	50	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
4	NGO Programme for Health Education			-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	

* Furniture Tendering twice canceled due to high rate. Both furniture and materials will be procured in September-November'97

** Most of this (tubewell, playground and pond) was done under LGED shelter contract. No separate activity done.

*** Registration does not mean financial support. Schools entered registration process lasting two years before becoming government-supported registered

****Meetings with individual SMCs, all SMCs and head teachers together

*****LCS and participants are mostly same for both years. Unit therefore is LCS-year, participant-year

Annex 5.3. : Polder - and Sub-Polder Committees Data

Chars & Mouza's =>	Char Baggar Dona II								Char Bhatir Tek						Char Majid						Membership and Meetings							
SPC	West Char Jubli	Char Jubli	Char Jabbar	West Char Jabbar	Madhaya Baggar	Char Panaullah	Utar Baggar		Nabagram	Baishaki	Naluа&Chiringa	Kalmi	Gangchil		West Char Bata	Char Majid	East Char Majid	Langulia	East Char Bata	Maiddha Char Bata	No. of Members	No. of Female members	No. of UP members & Chairmen	No. of Trained Members	No. of Trained Female Members	Meetings in first 8 months, Aug'95/Mar'96	Meetings in last 8 months, Jan-Aug'97	Average Attendance per Meeting	Average Attendance per Meeting (Female)
Atkapalia Bazaar	x	x																			17	3		17	3	6	5	11	0
Parishkaar Bazaar			x	x																	24	2		15	1	6	5	11	0
Kanchan Bazaar				x		x															21	2		17	2	6	4	9	-
Pankar Bazaar					x																16	3		17	5	5	6	10	1
Samitir Bazaar					x		x														23	4		21	5	6	6	13	1
Char Baggar Dona II	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**														**101**	**14**	**0**	**87**	**16**	**29**	**26**	**11**	**3**
PC CBD II																					**22**	**4**	**6**	**4**		**6**	**5**	**14**	**1**
Amin Bazaar, Nabagram									x												25	x		26	6	4	8	15	1
Chiringa, Nabagram									x												28	x		28	7	5	5	16	1
Baishaki, Thaner Hat										x	x										26	x		21	4	4	6	16	0
Kalmi												x									25	x		23	4	5	6	16	0
Gangchil, Asar Bazaar													x								25	x		23	3	5	6	18	0
Char Bhatir Tek									**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**								**129**	**x**	**0**	**121**	**24**	**23**	**31**	**16**	**2**
PC CBT																					**23**	**5**	**5**	***8***		**2**	**2**	**20**	**0**
Bhuiyar Hat, Char Majid															x	x					30	2		16	5	10	15	21	1
Zobair Hat, Char Majid																x					26	3		24	7	12	8	17	1
Karim Bazaar, Char Majid																x					24	2		23	3	12	5	14	0
Renur Bazaar, Char Majid																x					22	2		19	5	11	6	18	1
Shantir Bazaar, East CB																x	x	x	x		6	1		13	0	10	1	15	-
Maddhaya Char Bata																				x	25	2		30	17	8	5	16	1
Char Majid															**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**133**	**12**	**0**	**125**	**37**	**63**	**40**	**18**	**2**
PC CM																					**23**	**6**	**5**	**4**		**2**	**4**	**28**	**5**
SPC of 3 Chars Total																					**363**	**26**	**0**	**333**	**77**	**115**	**97**	**16**	**1**
3 PCs																					**68**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**0**	**10**	**11**	**20**	**4**

Annex 5.3

Annex 6.1: Officers of Government, NGO and Consultant

A. Government Staff '(Directly related to CDSP)

Position	No. in 3 years	Average Stay in Office during CDSP
Directorate of Land Accretion and Estuary Development(BWDB)		
Project Director	1	36 months
Executive Engineer	3	12 months
Assistant Engineer	1	24 months
BWDB, O&M Noakhali		
Executive Engineer/Deputy Director CDSP	4	9 months
Sub-Divisional Engineer	3	12 months
Assistant Engineer	2	24 months
LGED PD's Office		
Project Director LGED/CDSP	1	30 months
Assistant Engineer	1	months
LGED, Noakhali		
Executive Engineer	3	12 months
Assistant Engineer	2	18 months
Assistant Engineer	2	18 months
Thana Engineer	2	18 months
MoL/DC's Office, Noakhali		
Deputy Commissioner	2	18 months
Additional Deputy Commissioner(General)	3	12 months
Additional Deputy Commissioner(Revenue)	3	18 months
Thana Nirbahi Officer (Sadar)	3	18 months
Land Acquisition Officer	3	12 months
Assistant Commisioner Land (Sadar)	3	12 months
Thana Nirbahi Officer (Companiganj)	2	18 months
Assistant Commisioner Land(Companiganj)	2	18 months
DAE: Agriculture		
Deputy Director Agricultural Extension	2	18 months
Subject Matter Specialist(Crops), DDAE	1	36 months
Subject Matter Specialist(Plant Protection), DDAE	2	18 months
Thana Agricultural Officer, TAO Sadar	3	12 months
Subject Matter Officer, TAO Sadar	2	18 months
DLS: Livestock		
District Livestock Officer	2	18 months
Thana Livestock Officer, TLO Sadar	1	36 months
Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, TLO Sadar		months
DOF: Fishery		
District Fishery Officer	2	18 months
Extension Officer, DOF		months
Thana Fishery Officer	2	18 months
Assistant Fishery Officer		months

A. Government Staff '(Directly related to CDSP), Continued

Position	No. in 3 years	Average Stay in Office during CDSP
DPEO: Primary Education		
District Primary Education Officer	3	12 months
Monitoring Officer	1	36 months
CSO/Health		
Civil Surgeon	3	9 months
Thana Health Officer, THO Sadar	3	12 months

B. Non-Governmental Organization Staff

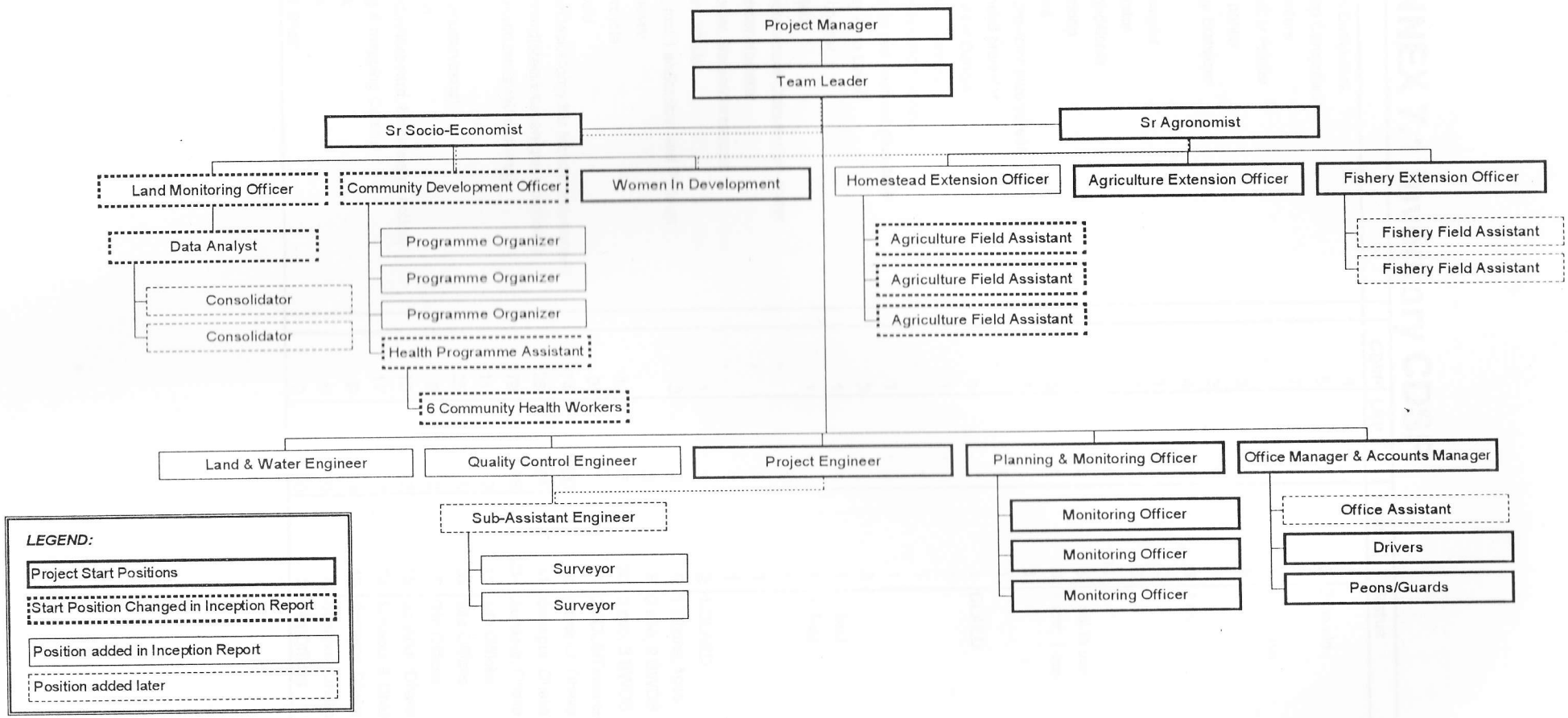
Position	No. in 3 years	Average Stay in Office during CDSP
Shagorika, Char Majid		
Director	2	18 months
Coordinator	2	18 months
LCS Coordinator	1	20 months
NRAS		
Chief Executive Officer	1	36 months
LCS Coordinator	1	20 months
Upoma		
Director	1	36 months
Project Coordinator	1	36 months
LCS Coordinator	1	20 months

C. Long-Term Consultants

Position	No. in 3 years	Average Stay in Office during CDSP
Long-Term Programme Staff		
Team Leader	1	36 months
Sr Socio-economist	2	18 months
Sr Agronomist	1	34 months
Planning and Monitoring Officer	3	12 months
Women In Homestead Development Officer	3	9 months
Project Engineer	1	22 months
Agricultural Extension Officer	1	35 months
Fishery Extension Officer	1	35 months
Livestock Extension Officer	2	18 months
Land Monitoring Officer	1	36 months
Quality Control Engineer	1	36 months
Drainage Engineer	1	10 months
Land and Water Engineer(Bilateral Ass. Expert)	1	12 months
Community Development Officer	1	28 months

Annex 6.2

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
CDSP Consultants



Annex 6.2

ANNEX 7.1 Inventory CDSP

S.No.	Item	CDSP	LRP	Total	Status
1	Laptop Computers	4	-	4	
2	Desktop Computers	5	1	6	2 too old
3	Jet Printers	2	-	2	
4	Dot Matrix Printer	-	1	1	not in use
5	Laser printer	3	-	3	
6	Voltage Stabilizer	3	1	4	
7	UPS	4	2	6	2 ooo
8	Photocopier	1	1	2	
9	Generator	2	1	3	
10	Air Conditioner	5	6	11	
11	Telephone	3	2	5	1 not in use
12	Camera	3	1	4	1 lost, 1 damaged
13	Slide projector plus screen	1	-	1	
14	Overhead projector	-	1	1	
15	Typewriter Bangla	1	-	1	DLAED
16	Vacuum Cleaner	1	-	1	
17	Spiral Binding machine	-	1	1	
18	Concrete test hammer plus anvil	1	-	1	
19	Survey Auto Level	3	-	3	
20	Data Logger	1		1	In field
21	EC Meter	1	-	1	In field
22	Microprocessor Oximeter/pH-meter	-	1	1	
23	Spectrophotometer	-	1	1	
24	Binocular Stereomicroscope	-	1	1	
25	Sedan vehicle	1	1	2	1 DLAED
26	Jeep, incl. Landcruiser and Pick-up	3	3	6	1 Dhaka, 1ooo
27	Landrover	-	5	5	2 ooo, 2 BWDB
28	Motorcycle	13	7	20	3 ooo, 3 BWDB, 2 LGED, 2 TAO, 1 TLO, 1 TF
29	Bi-cycle	31	-	31	25 DLS/Teachers, 1 lost
30	Table/Desk/Computer table(wooden/steel)	74	20	94	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices(incl BWDB)
31	Cupboard(steel/wooden/glass/bamboo)	26	15	41	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices
32	Chair(wooden/steel/revolving)	179	55	234	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices(incl BWDB)
33	Alna	11	0	11	Site Offices
34	Bed(wooden/cane)	25	5	30	Site Offices
35	Bench	6	3	9	Site Offices
36	Board(whiteboard, blackboard, notice)	13	2	15	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices
37	Filing & mapping Cabinet	17	7	24	Sonapur & Dhaka Offices
38	Rack	9	4	13	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices
39	Stool	8	0	8	Sonapur, Dhaka & Site Offices
40	Meat Shelf	2	0	2	Site Offices

Annex 7.1, Page 2 : Inventory Purchased in Phase I:

Purchase Month	Item	Qty	Code	Cost Tk	Cost DFI	Present Location
Aug'94	Toshiba Laptop T1900s model 120, incl.CDST	2	421		6,944	Noakhali
Aug'94	Printer: HP Deskjet 520/HP Portable Deskjet 310	2	421		1,335	Noakhali
Jan'95	Compaq Pressario 460 Desktop, model 270/w@$1650	2	421	126,608	5,856	Noakhali, Dhaka
Mar'96	Computer: Laptop Compaq Contura 430c 720/w	2	421		8,278	Noakhali
May'96	Computer: Compaq Pressario, HP 4L printer, Sendon 1000VA UPS (set)	2	421	260,500	10,761	Noakhali, Dhaka
Nov'96	Computer: Compaq Deskpro, HP 5L Laserprinter	1+1	421	198,000	7,978	Noakhali
Nov'96	Voltage stabilizer: Micro 2KVA+UPS	1+1	421	24,300	979	Noakhali
Jan'95	Photocopier: Canon , model NP-1215	1	422	110,000	4,614	Noakhali
Jan'95	Camera: Minolta, Riva Zoom 70EX	1	423		438	Noakhali
Aug'95	Slide Projector: Kindermann Diafocus AF-8001+Reflecta projection screen	1+1	423	24,000	1,007	Noakhali
Aug'95	Generator: Honda EP 2500	1	423	50,700	2,127	Noakhali
May'96	Voltage stabilizer: Micro 1000VA	1	423	14,000	587	Noakhali
May'96	Air Conditioner: National 18000BTU	1	423	32,400	1,338	Noakhali
May'96	Typewriter: Olympia Bangla , size 24" for pd	1	423	22,000	923	DLAED, Dhaka
Jun'96	Air Conditioner: National	1	423	32,400	1,338	Noakhali
Sep'96	Filing cabinet	1	423	3,040	121	Noakhali
Sep'96	Vacuum cleaner Philips Vital 373	1	423	7,300	289	Noakhali
Nov'96	Air Conditioner: Hitachi	2	423	86,250	3,475	Noakhali
Nov'96	Generator: Honda EM 650Z	1	423	25,500	1,027	Noakhali
Jan'97	Modem: Robotics External 28.8kbps plus cable	1	423	15,000	657	Dhaka
Jan'97	Survey Auto level	1	423	44,000	1,929	Noakhali
Mar'97	Camera: Canon Prima AF-7	1	423	4,500	197	Noakhali
Mar'97	Camera: Restitution of lost Camera borrowed from third person	1	423	2,600	114	Noakhali
Sep'94	Vehicle: Toyota Starlet; 5-door Sedan 1000cc	1	431		16,266	DLAED
Sep'94	Vehicle: Toyota Landcruiser Std Station Wagon, 6-cyl.	2	431		104,643	Noakhali
Sep'94	Vehicle: Toyota Hi-Lux Pick-up Double-cab, Diesel	1	431		32,266	Noakhali
Jun'95	Motorcycle: Suzuki TS125	7	432		31,370	BWDB, LGED, DAE
Sep'95	Motorcycle: Suzuki TS125	6	432	805,000	27,453	BLS, DOF, CDSP SGFL, Office,
Aug'95	Bi-Cycle Phoenix	4	433	14,600	612	S.Wapda
Oct'96	Bi-Cycle Phoenix	2	433	7,400	142	Noakhali
Oct'96	Bi-cycle Phoenix for vaccinators	10	433	36,500	710	Vaccinators, Char
Aug'95	Sokkia C41 Auto-level+ PFA3 Tripod +3 nos. 5m. SUM53 survey staff(set)	2	590.03	43,800	1,837	Noakhali
Aug'95	Concrete test hammer, Controls Type N, 58-c181	1	590.03	24,500	1,028	Noakhali
Sep'95	Concrete testing anvil, Controls 58-c184	1	590.03	51,000	2,107	Noakhali
Sep'95	EC Meter: Eykelkamp	1	590.04			CBD-II Site Office
Sep'95	Data Logger: CTL 2, Eykelkamp (EC & water level logger)	1	590.04		2,580	CBD-II
Sep'95	Groundwater sounding apparatus, Eykelkamp 11.53.20	3	590.04		360	Site Offices

ANNEX 7.2: FA and TA Expenditures Phase I, upto 31 August 1997

BWDB-ESTIMATE (RPA/FA & TAKA)

GoB Codes

Code	Item	PP Budget Taka & RPA 3 year (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1994/95 (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1995/96 (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1996/97 (Tk)	Grand Total Taka & RPA Sep'94-Jun'97 (Tk)	Grand Total FA/RPA FYs 94-97 (Tk)	Grand Total GoB/Taka FYs 94-97 (Tk)	DFI Estimate: Grand Total FA/RPA FYs 94-97 (Dfl)
1	Pre-construction cost	20,500,000	0	304,000	315,000	619,000	349,000	270,000	25,265
2	Construction Work	84,700,000	14,939,000	14,890,316	32,005,684	61,835,000	61,835,000		2,523,878
3	Machinery&Equipment	1,116,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport Vehicle	4,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/6	Establishment & Others	22,456,000	12,715,000	4,196,000	508,000	17,419,000	0	17,419,000	710,980
7	Cost escalation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL(Tk)	133,572,000	27,654,000	19,390,316	32,828,684	79,873,000	62,184,000	17,689,000	3,260,122

LGED-ESTIMATE (RPA/FA & TAKA)

GoB-Codes

Amounts in Taka

Code	Item	PP Budget Taka & RPA 3 year (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1994/95 (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1995/96 (Tk)	Total Taka & RPA FY 1996/97 (Tk)	Grand Total Taka & RPA Sep'94-Aug'97 (Tk)	Grand Total FA/RPA FYs 94-97 (Tk)	Grand Total GoB/Taka FYs 94-97 (Tk)	Estimate in Guilders: Grand Total FA/RPA FYs 94-97 (Dfl)	
1	Pre-construction cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Construction Work	151,017,501	25,000,000	30,000,000	90,700,000	145,700,000	14,570,000	x	6,475,556	FA
3	Machinery&Equipment	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Transport Vehicle	126,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/6	Establishment & Others	6,661,000	4,719,000	3,617,000	9,710,000	18,046,000	x	18,046,000	802,044	GoB
7	Cost escalation	533,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL(Tk)	158,517,501	29,719,000	33,617,000	100,410,000	163,746,000	14,570,000	18,046,000	7,277,600	

Technical Assistance Estimate (TA & UVM5), BD9101/BD9105

DGIS-Codes

Amounts in Netherlands Guilder(average Tk 23.5 per DFI 1)

Code	Item	Prodoc'94 Budget (DFI)	Contract Budget* (DFI)	Total FY1994 (DFI)	Total FY 1995 (DFI)	Total FY 1996 (DFI)	Total FY 1997 (DFI)	Grand Total Sep'94-Jun'97 (DFI)	Grand Total in Taka (Tk)	Balance in %
300	Staff& reporting cost	3,757,800	2,880,124	549,712	734,920	1,037,141	578,127	2,899,900	68,147,650	-1%
400	Procurement	362,000	281,128	166,421	73,814	24,627	16,350	281,212	6,608,482	0%
500	Operational costs	876,000	584,070	19,948	156,273	243,981	94,620	514,823	12,098,341	12%
600	Training	275,000	275,000	80	23,606	- 0	181,552	205,238	4,823,093	25%
800	Contingencies	263,500	283,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
	TOTAL (Dfl)	5,534,300	4,303,829	736,161	988,613	1,305,750	870,650	3,901,173	91,677,566	9%
	TOTAL(in B'deshi Taka)	130,056,050	101,139,982	17,299,774	23,232,401	30,685,113	20,460,277	91,677,566		

* TA plus UVM5. Revised during implementation by shifting for approved overexpenditure the budget from contingencies to an other code

NGO-Fund Assistance Estimate, BD9108

DGIS-Codes

Amounts in Netherlands Guilder(average Tk 23.5 per DFI 1)

Code	Item	1996-Agreement Budget* (DFI)	Total FY 1994&95* (DFI)	Total FY 1996 (DFI)	Total FY 1997 (DFI)	Grand Total FY'94 -FY'97 (DFI)	Grand Total in Taka (Tk)	Balance as per 1.9.97 (DFI)	Remarks
300	Staff& reporting cost	153,370	6,219	71,010	48,118	125,347	2,945,655	34,242	o be used in Ph.II
400	Procurement	42,500	0	0	23	23	541	42,477	o be used in Ph.II
500	Operational costs	234,250	6,909	30,116	67,696	104,721	2,460,944	136,438	o be used in Ph.II
600	Training	32,500	0	0	20,387	20,387	479,095	12,113	o be used in Ph.II
800	Contingencies	23,131	0	0	0	0	0	23,131	To be used in Ph.II
	TOTAL (Dfl)	485,751	13,128	101,126	136,224	250,478	5,886,233	248,401	
	TOTAL(in B'deshi Taka)	11,415,149	308,508	2,376,461	3,201,264	5,886,233		5,837,424	

* NGO-budget and expense does not include NGO-expense as made in 1994-1995, which was funded from old NGO-fund for various DGIS-projects.

Annex 7.3: T.A. EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL, PHASE I

Regular TA

(Used Exchange Rate DFI 1= 22.5)

Code	Description	1994 MM	1994 DFI	1995 MM	1995 DFI	1996 MM	1996 DFI	1997 MM	1997 DFI	1997 MM-Cumulative	Cumulative DFI	Cumulative Taka
302.1	Expat Short-Termer	10.0	286,997	5.3	156,753	7.1	201,284	2.5	120,418	24.9	765,452	17,222,670
302.2	Expat Long-Termer	4.0	85,519	12.0	196,115	12.0	196,115	10.0	140,318	38.0	618,067	13,906,508
Expat Total		14.0	372,516	17.3	352,868	19.1	397,399	12.5	260,736	62.9	1,383,519	31,129,178
302.3	B'desh Short-Termer	4.8	17,044	19.5	61,052	9.4	52,872	3.2	11,088	36.9	142,056	3,196,260
302.4	B'desh Long-Termer	22.0	78,162	69.5	209,040	75.7	231,125	55.1	123,963	222.3	642,290	14,451,525
B'deshi Total		26.8	95,206	89.0	270,092	85.1	283,997	58.3	135,051	259.2	784,346	17,647,785
303	Expat Supplem.Cost		57,651		23,282		28,690		33,242		142,865	3,214,463
304	B'desh Suppl.Cost		3,645		8,241		7,203		-		19,089	429,503
305	Project Staff		20,694		77,409		143,515		-		241,618	5,436,405
306	Reporting		-		3,030		5,745		-		8,775	197,438
Staff Total		40.8	549,712	106	734,922	104	866,549	70.8	429,029	322.1	2,580,212	58,054,770
420	Inventory		8,949		14,288		15,497		-		38,734	871,515
430	Transport Means		157,471		59,526		852		-		217,849	4,901,603
510	Office Rent		1,646		4,907		19,404		-		25,957	584,033
520	Inventory O&M		1,746		7,344		30,320		6,620		46,030	1,035,675
530	O&M Vehicles		8,202		50,338		54,469		34,193		147,202	3,312,045
540	Office Running		8,353		25,398		41,199		30,738		105,688	2,377,980
590	Field Operation		-		68,288		98,589		-		166,877	3,754,733
610	Training NL		-		-		-		107,204		107,204	2,412,090
620	Training B'desh		-		-		-		-		-	-
630	Training Region		-		-		-		74,349		74,349	1,672,853
640	Seminars		80		23,606		-		-		23,686	532,935
800	Contingencies		-		-				-		-	-
TOTAL TA		41	736,159	106	988,617	104	1,126,879	71	682,133	322	3,533,788	79,510,230

UVM5

Code	Description	1994 MM	1994 DFI	1995 MM	1995 DFI	1996 MM	1996 DFI	1997 MM	1997 DFI	1997 MM-Cumulative	Cumulative DFI	Cumulative Taka
302.1	Expat Short-Termer	(Pre-Feasibility Study)					146,743		5,530	-	152,273	3,426,143
302.2	Expat Long-Termer						-			-	-	-
Expat Total						-	146,743	-	5,530	-	152,273	3,426,143
303	Expat Suppl.	(Pre-Feasibility Study)					22,103				22,103	497,311
304	B'desh Suppl.	(see AP'97)					-		6,226		6,226	140,085
305	Project Staff	(see AP'97)					-		176,122		176,122	3,962,745
Staff Total						-	168,846	-	187,878	-	356,724	8,026,284
306	Reporting	(Pre-Feasibility Study plus AP'97)					1,748		3,005		4,753	106,943
420	Equipment	(see AP'97)					-		2,912		2,912	65,520
590	Field Operation	(see AP'97)					-		35,654		35,654	802,215
800	Contingencies						-		-		-	-
TOTAL UVM5						-	170,594	-	229,449	-	400,043	9,000,961

NGO-Fund

Code	Description	1994 MM	1994 DFI	1995 MM	1995 DFI	1996 MM	1996 DFI	1997 MM	1997 DFI	1997 MM-Cumulative	Cumulative DFI	Cumulative Taka
305	Project Staff						71,010		48,118		119,128	2,680,380
420	Equipment						-		23		23	518
540	Office Running						1,709		107		1,816	40,860
590	Field Operation						28,407		67,589		95,996	2,159,910
640	Seminars/Courses						-		20,388		20,388	458,730
800	Contingencies						-				-	-
TOTAL NGO		-	-	-	-	-	101,126	-	136,225	-	237,351	5,340,398

Annex 8: List of CDSP Reports and Documents

Type		Title
Planning		Appraisal Report, 1991
Planning		Project Document Draft, 1991
Planning		Project Document, 1994
Planning		Administrative Agreement, August 1994
Planning		Project Proforma BWDB, Pre-Ecnec draft 1997
Planning		Project Proforma LGED, Draft 1995
Planning		Project Proforma MoL, 1996 Draft
Planning		Inception Report, March 1995
Planning		Annual Plan 1995, Final Version March 1995
Planning		Annual Plan 1996, Final Version, January 1996
Planning		Annual Plan 1997, Final Version, February 1997
Planning		Evaluation Report, May 1997
Planning		Draft Plan of Operations 1997-1999, Phase II, June 1997
Progress	No.1	Progress Report, September - December 1994
Progress	No.2	Progress Report, January - March 1995
Progress	No.3	Progress Report, April - June 1995
Progress	No.4	Progress Report, July - September 1995
Progress	No.5	Progress Report, October - December 1995
Progress	No.6	Progress Report, January - March 1996
Progress	No.7	Progress Report, April - June 1996
Progress	No.8	Progress Report, July - September 1996
Progress	No.9	Progress Report, October - December 1996
Progress	No.10	Progress Report, January - June 1997
Progress		Final Report, Tidal Bore Relief Initiative 1995, December 1995
Progress		Position Paper for Evaluation Mission, Review of Achievements, March 1997
Review		External Review of NGO-Involvement in CDSP, by Md N.E.Fatmi/Socioconsult, February 1997(Draft, will be finalized and distributed in March'97, available on request)
Mission	No.1	Land and Water Planning, Jan Groot, November 1994 *An assessment of regional and local drainage situation and problems, water management arrangements and proposals for CDSP. Most of this has been elaborated and included in a modified way in the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.2	Rural Health Care, Pieter Streefland and Saqui Khandoker, November 1994 *An assessment of health situation and an outline of what a CDSP-health programme can do. This proposal was partly incorporated in the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.3	Note on Economical & Monitoring Aspects , Alexander Mueller, November 1994 *Assessment of economical development aspects, monitoring proposals and a first appraisal of Muhuri AA. Data collected on productive development and Muhuri AA were incorporated in the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.4	Infrastructure Planning, Jelle Fekkes, December 1994 *Assessment of infrastructure needs, and tentative outline of designs, planning and budgeting . This report was the basis for the infrastructure part of the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.5	Environmental Aspects, Adriaan de Goffau, December 1994 *Assessment of environmental impacts and drinking water situation and possibilities. This proposal was partly incorporated in the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.6	Land Distribution, Sobhan A. Akhand, January 1995 *Assessment of land settlement situation and proposal for workplan. This proposal was partly incorporated in the Inc.Rep.*
Mission	No.7	Credit Operation Plan, Mozzharaf Khan, December 1994 *A proposal for one arrangement for credit operation. This proposal was shown in the Inc.Rep. as annex, but not followed in Inc.Rep.-approach*
Mission	No.8	Gender Assessment Study/WID report, Loes Keysers, December 1994 *A GAS, WID plan of operations and monitoring. This has been a basis for Inc.Rep.-approach*
Mission	No.9	Institutional Affairs, Bert van Woersem, January 1995 *Basic Institutional Principles, Role of NGOs in CDSP, Organization at national and district level, People's participation.*
Mission	No.10	Infrastructure Planning-II, Jelle Fekkes, May 1995 *Monitoring of progress, planning, design and quality of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.11	Fishery Aspects, Paul Farrow, Draft October 1995, Final Version July 1996 *Capture and Culture Fisheries, fishery management plan, financial assessment*

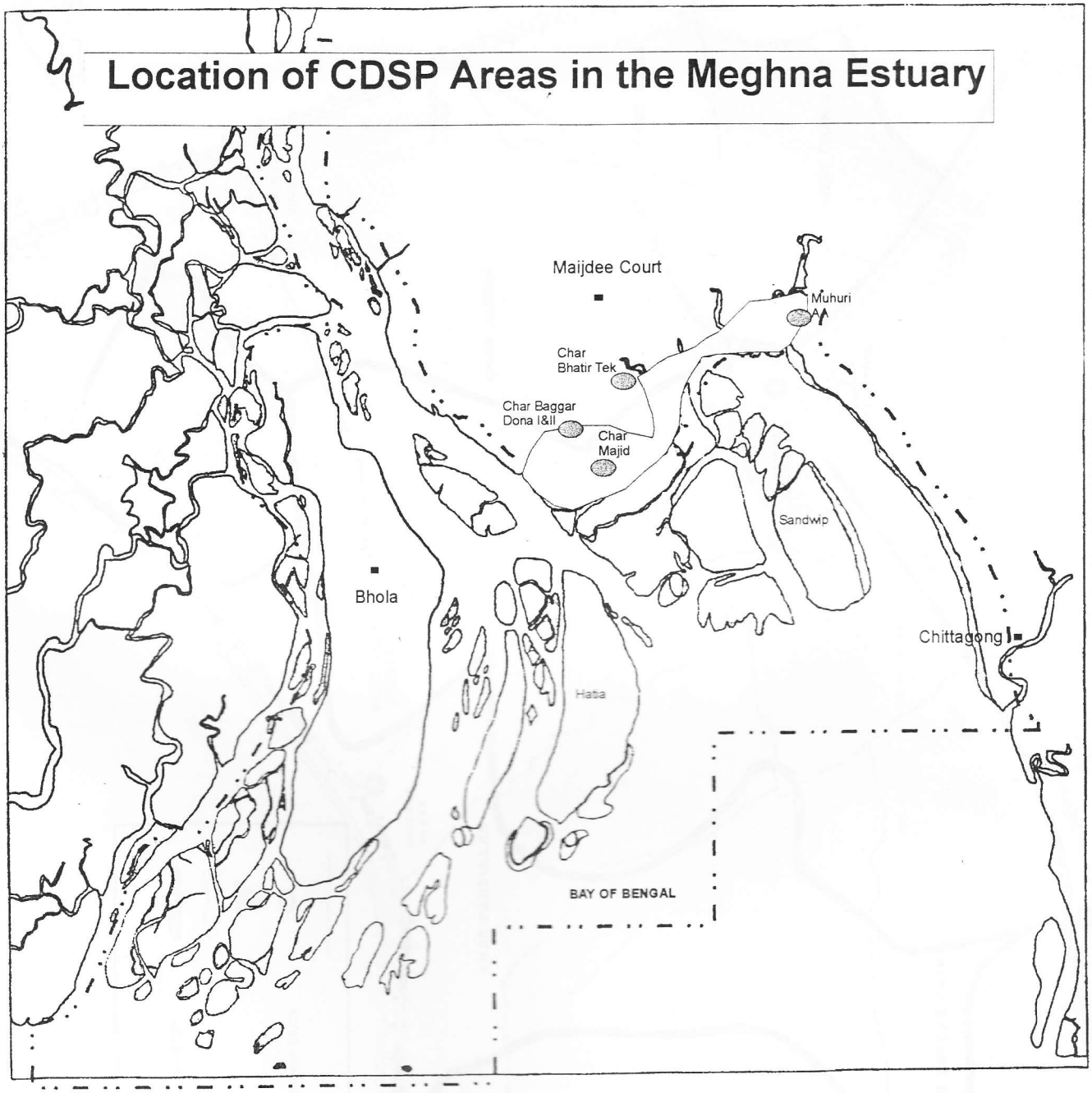
Annex 8: List of CDSP Reports and Documents

Type	Title
Mission	No.12 Land and Water Engineering-II, Jan Groot, October 1995 *Drainage Design, Polder Committees and Drainage, salinity, water management, 1995/96 plans*
Mission	No.13 Infrastructure Planning and Monitoring-III, Jelle Fekkes, October 1995 *Monitoring of progress, planning, design and quality of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.14 Review 1994/95 & Methodology Development, Pieter Jan Zijlstra, January 1996 *Overall Review of 1994/95, initial lessons learnt, elaboration of monitoring system*
Mission	No.15 Watersupply & Sanitation, Programme Formulation, Rabiul Islam, February 1996 *Overview of watersupply and sanitation programmes and policies and incorporating policies into a CDSP-policy, approach and workplan. Annex with designs and estimates. Contrary to most other reports, this report was prepared with considerable CDSP-input and project level discussions with all involved.*
Mission	No.16 Infrastructure Planning and Monitoring-IV, Jelle Fekkes, June 1996 *Monitoring of progress, planning 96/97 and quality of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.17 Land and Water Engineering-III, Jan Groot, July 1996 *Drainage Study review and revision, 1996/97 plans*
Mission	No.18 Fishery Aspects-II, Paul Farrow, July 1996 *Further elaboration of culture and capture fisheries activities and data collection*
Mission	No.19 Institutional Affairs-II, Bert van Woersem, July 1996 *An interim assessment of institutional development(GoB, PC/SPC, NGO, LCS), TOR for NGO-proposal*
Mission	No.21 Land and Water Engineering-IV, Jan Groot, November 1996 *This report discusses the required arrangements for different Drainage Study and BWDB-activities*
Mission	No.22, Institutional Affairs-II, Bert van Woersem, November 1996 *Continuation of Mission report 19, an interim assessment of institutional development(GoB, PC/SPC, NGO, LCS), TOR for NGO-proposal*
Mission	No.23, Fishery Aspects-III, Paul Farrow, December 1996 *Review of pond fishery progress and capture fishery situation and data collection*
Mission	No.24, Infrastructure Monitoring-VI, Jelle Fekkes, December 1996 *Monitoring of progress, design and quality of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.25 Planning and Monitoring support, Pieter Jan Zijlstra, February 1997 *Overall review of progress on project implementation and methodology development*
Mission	No.26, Infrastructure Monitoring-VII, Jelle Fekkes, March 1997 *Monitoring of progress, quality and reimbursement of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.27 Mid-Term Economic Evaluation: Concepts, Harm Jan Raad, May 1997 *This report assesses the data available and required for impact evaluation*
Mission	No.28 Infrastructure Monitoring-VIII, Jelle Fekkes, June 1997 *Monitoring of progress, quality and reimbursement of infrastructure component*
Mission	No.31 Land and Water Engineering-V(first part, draft), Jan Groot, August 1997 *This report discusses the first part of mission(second part in October'97), and the initiative to Rapid Water Management Appraisals in 4 chars.*
Technical	No.1 Productive Development Plan, Mujibul Huq et al, December 1995 *This description of char agriculture and proposed CDSP-activities is incorporated in the Inc.Rep.*
Technical	No.2 The Char Majid Sluice, Eva Jordans and Peter Prins, June 1995 (Draft under Preparation, available on request) *This will be part of an expanded final version on the whole design and implementation process. It contains parts of various reports, chronological rendition of the process, design and estimates.*
Technical	No.3 Muhuri Accretion Area Appraisal Visit, Long-term Consultant 'Team, January 1996
Technical	No.4 Review of Polder Committees, Arend van Riessen/Shyamal Kumar Ray, (Long/Short Version), July 1996 *An overview of PC/SPC formation, data & first year of functioning, role per sector and future*
Technical	No.5 Annual Report 1995-1996, Productive Development Sector, Mujibul Huq et al, August 1996 *An overview of the first year of agriculture, fishery and livestock activities, data and results*
Technical	No.6 Status Report on Drainage Study, Odile Scholte, April 1997 *An overview of the first year of the Drainage Study with activities, data and results*
Technical	No.7 Watersupply, Sanitation and Health, State of Affairs (Draft), N. Begum et al, August '97 *An status report of the Watersupply, Sanitation and Health programme, the first 1.5 years of activities with activities, data and results. Main report plus an appendix with UG participation details.*
Technical	No.8 The Labour Situation in the Chars and LCS(Draft), N. Begum et al, August'97 *A description the LCS programme of CDSP in the context of the labour situation in the char*

Annex 8: List of CDSP Reports and Documents

Type	Title	
Technical	No.9	Primary Schools in the CDSP chars, N. et al, August'97(Draft) *Results of the school inventory and performance monitoring by CDSP in 1995, giving a short description and history of the 19 schools plus enrollment and attendance per school, class and sex. An outline what support the schools need from CDSP*
Technical	No.10	Baseline Productive Development Components, Mujibul Huq, Ebrahim Akanda & Arend van Riessen(in Draft) *Part One: Presentation of baseline data collected during intensive consultation with 40 char farmers in the Inception Period 1994. Part Two: Plot-to-Plot Survey 1996 results in tables and colour maps, showing cropping patterns and crop coverage.*
Feasibility		Muhuri Accretion Area & Little Feni Pre-feasibility Study & TOR Muhuri AA Feasibility Study, CDSP Short-term Team, April 1996
Feasibility		Technical Proposal for Muhuri AA Feasibility Study, DDC, April 1997
Training	No.1	Workshop Report, Project Formulation Meetings, Hans Rijneveld/Dilli 'Sitaula(MDF), January 1995 *Report on 1-week project formulation meetings with all (to be)involved agencies. Incorporated in Inc.Rep.*
Training	No.2	Trainers Training on IPM, Resource Manual, organized by Ebrahim Akanda, October 1996 *Outline and training materials for IPM-trainings*
Training	No.3	Field Crops Training, Resource Manual, organized by Ebrahim Akanda, December 1996 *Outline and training materials on field crops trainings*
Training	No.4	PC/SPC-Training and Staff Training by BRAC, December 1996 *Outline, data and assessment of trainings for polder committees and extension field staff by BRAC*
Training	No.5	Homestead Development Training, Resource Manual, organized by Ebrahim Akanda, December 1996 *Outline and training materials on homestead development trainings*
Training	No.6	Proceedings of Gender Screening Workshop July 1996, Anjan Datta, February 1997 *Rendition of gender screening and intentions by component during a 3-day project level workshop plus analyses.*
Training	No.7	Tubewell Caretakers Training, Devnet, February 1997(draft, not yet published) *Outline, data and assessment of trainings for first batches of caretakers by Devnet (will be finalized after last batches are trained in March/April 1997; available on request)*
Training	No.8	Guideline for Sanitation/O&M Education Sessions, Draft in Preparation, August '97 *Outline and curricula of the education sessions. Material of MCC and NGO Forum is used.*
Handbook		Poultry Handbook (Bangla), by Raguibuddin, Bishnu P. Paul et al, February 1996 *Poultry handbook used for livestock school classes under livestock programme*
Guidelines		Watersupply and Sanitation, CDSP, October 1995(included in Annual Plan 1996, revised Annual Plan 1997)
Guidelines		Polder and Sub-Polder Committees, CDSP, November 1995(included in Technical Report No.4)
Guidelines		Labour Contracting Societies Concept and Formation Guideline, CDSP, October 1995
Guidelines		Landless Contracting Societies Implementation Instruction(Bangla), BWDB/ Early Implementation Project, October 1994 (revised by EIP/BWDB in early 1997, but not yet available)
Guidelines		Procedure Summary Infrastructure Implementation, CDSP, June 1996
Guidelines		TR 48, Guidelines for Execution of SRP Works, BWDB System Rehabilitation Project, Draft, January 1995

Location of CDSP Areas in the Meghna Estuary



LEGEND

MES Study Boundary

Coastal Chars under Identification

MEGHNA ESTUARY

Adopted from MES Base Map

10 0 10 20 30 40KM

SCALE

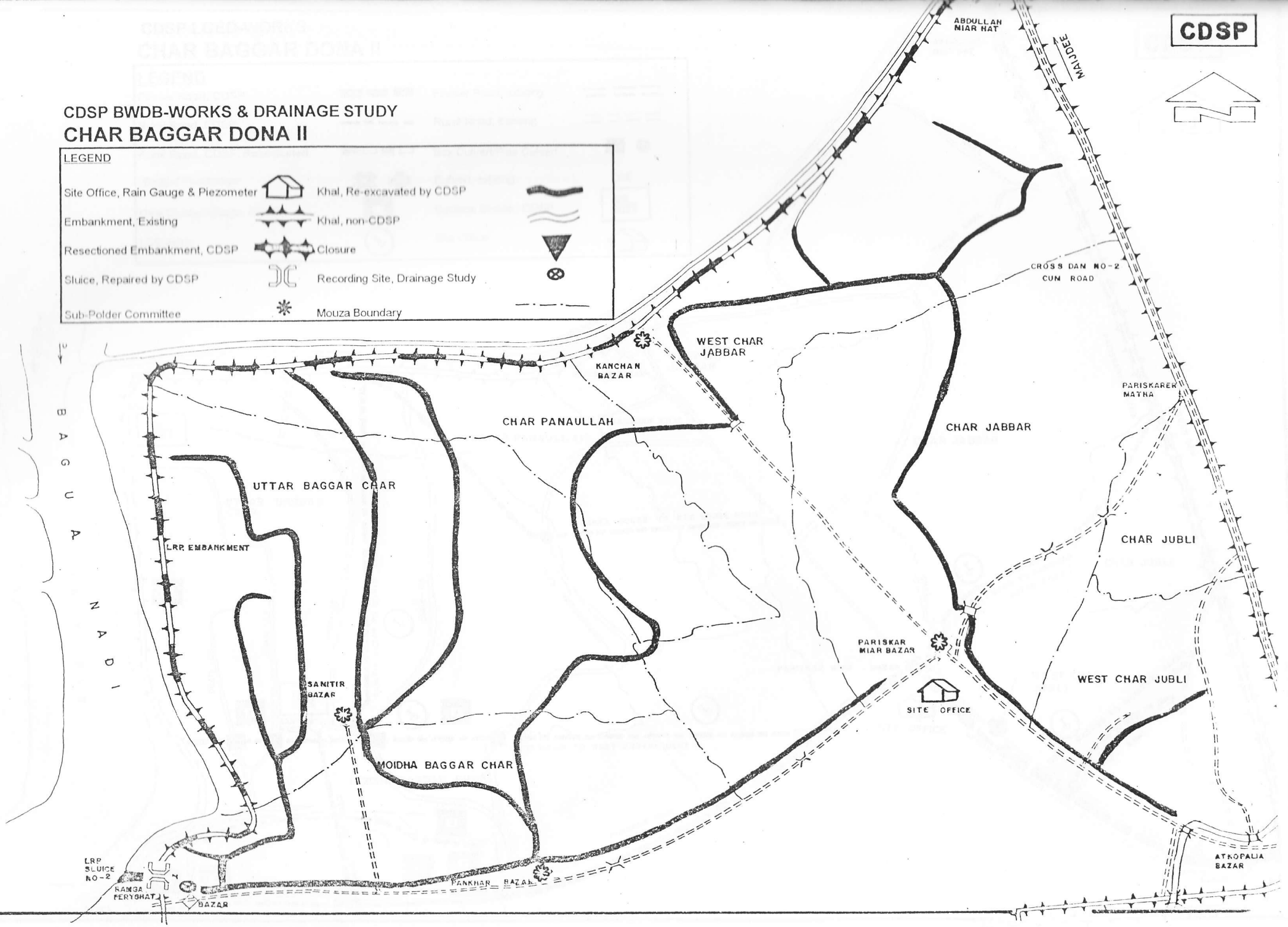
CDSP

CDSP BWDB-WORKS & DRAINAGE STUDY

CHAR BAGGAR DONA II

LEGEND

- Site Office, Rain Gauge & Piezometer
- Embankment, Existing
- Resectioned Embankment, CDSP
- Sluice, Repaired by CDSP
- Sub-Polder Committee
- Khal, Re-excavated by CDSP
- Khal, non-CDSP
- Closure
- Recording Site, Drainage Study
- Mouza Boundary



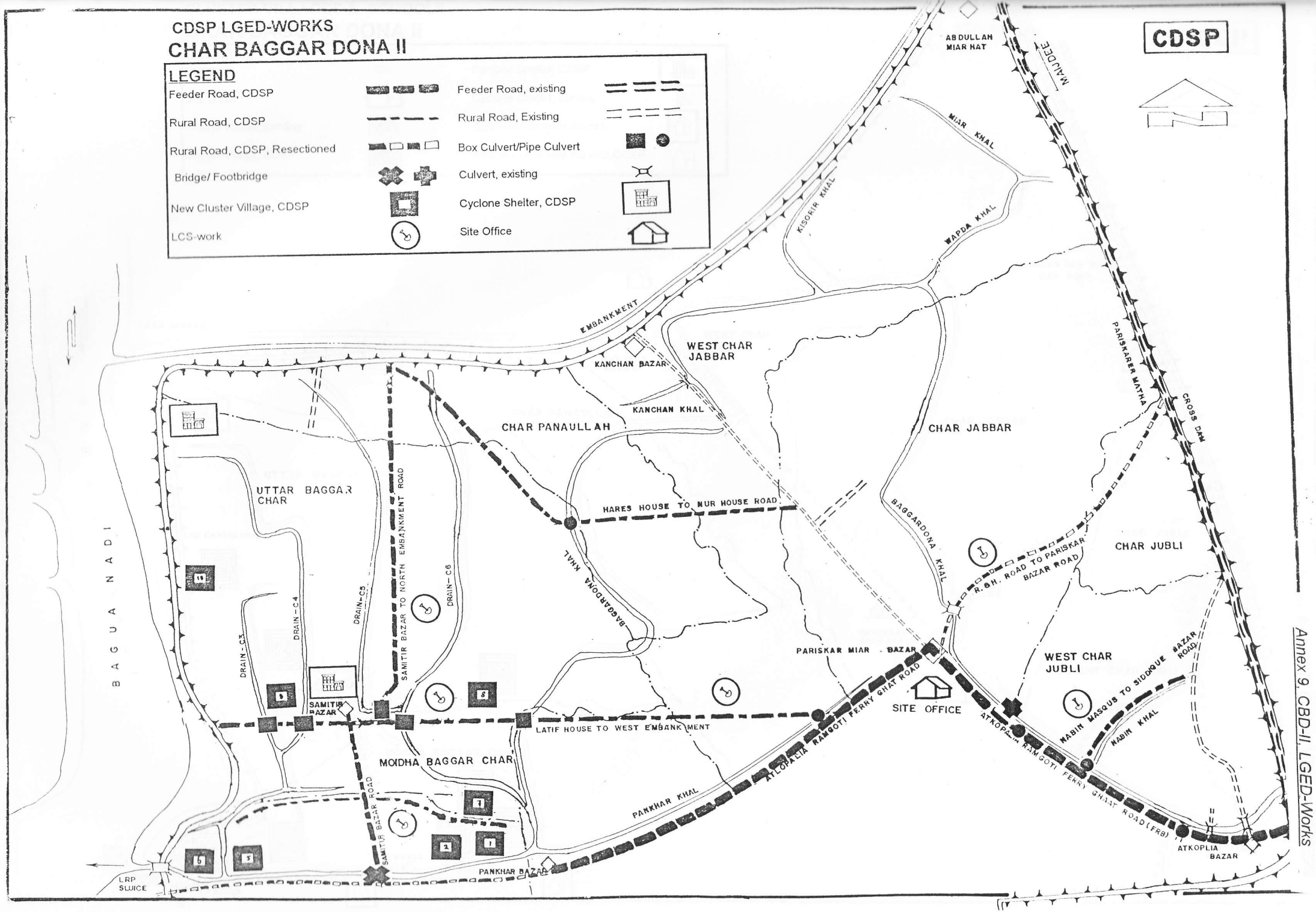
CDSP LGED-WORKS

CHAR BAGGAR DONA II

CDSP

LEGEND

Feeder Road, CDSP		Feeder Road, existing	
Rural Road, CDSP		Rural Road, Existing	
Rural Road, CDSP, Resectioned		Box Culvert/Pipe Culvert	
Bridge/ Footbridge		Culvert, existing	
New Cluster Village, CDSP		Cyclone Shelter, CDSP	
LCS-work		Site Office	



Annex 9, CBD-II, LGED-Works

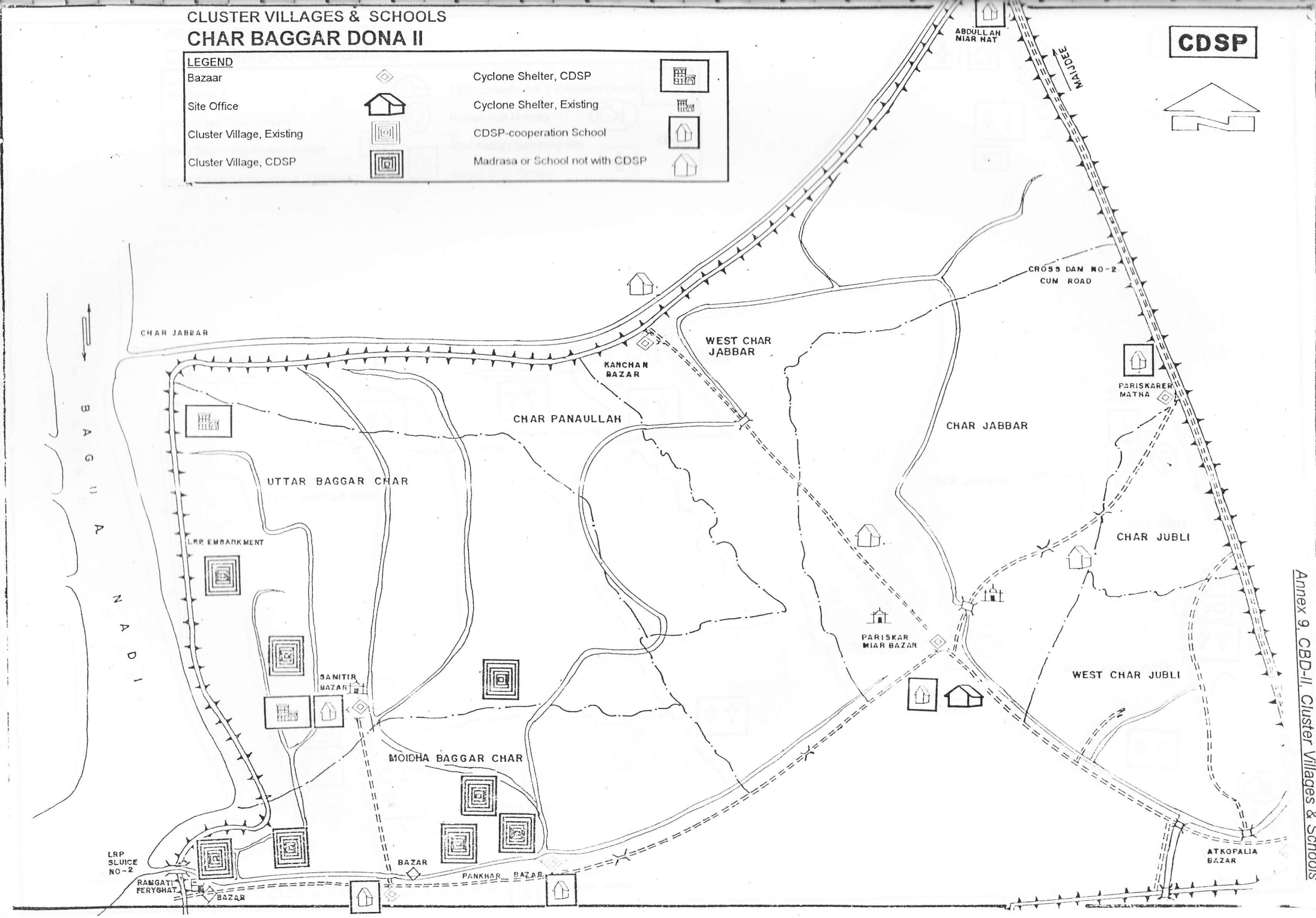
CLUSTER VILLAGES & SCHOOLS

CHAR BAGGAR DONA II

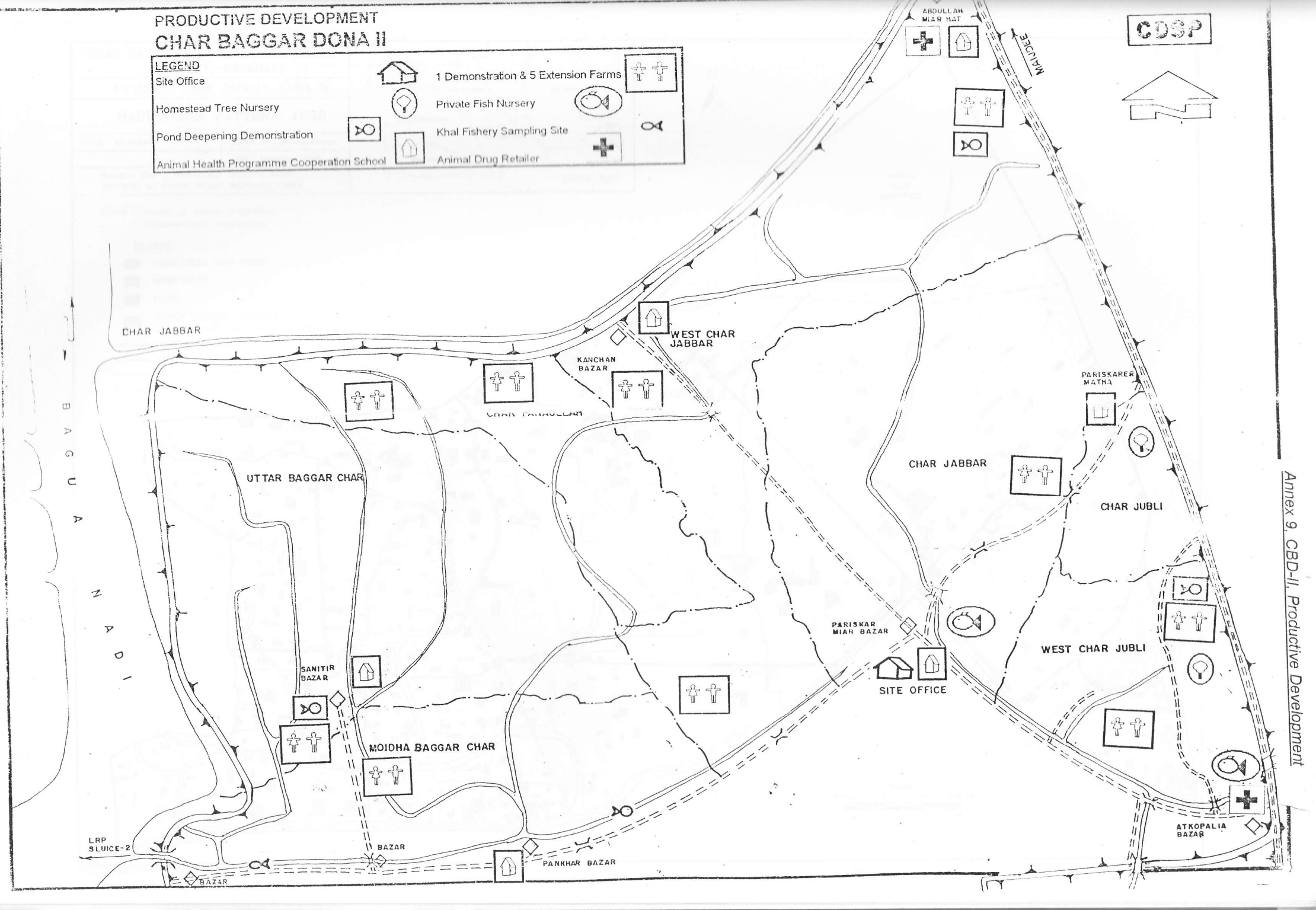
CDSP

LEGEND

- Bazaar
- Site Office
- Cluster Village, Existing
- Cluster Village, CDSP
- Cyclone Shelter, CDSP
- Cyclone Shelter, Existing
- CDSP-cooperation School
- Madrasa or School not with CDSP



Annex 9, CBD-II, Cluster Villages & Schools



Annex 9. CBD-II. Productive Development

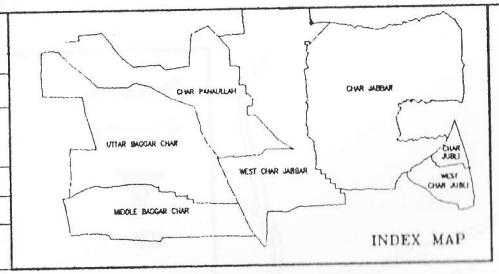
CHAR DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT, NOAKHALI.

POLDER : CHAR BAGGAR DONA II

HABITATION PATTERN 1996

SCALE : AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY : Anwarul Mamun
	DATE : September 1997

BASED ON : DIGITIZED MOUZA MAP
MOZAIC & CDSP PLOT SURVEY 1996



INDEX MAP

NOTE : KHAL & ROAD PATTERN INCOMPLETE TENTATIVE

LEGEND

- HOMESTEAD WITH POND
- HOMESTEAD
- POND
- OTHER (SCHOOL, MOSQUE CYCLONE SHELTER, MADRASA ETC.)
- ROAD/EMBANKMENT
- POLDER BOUNDARY
- MOUZA BOUNDARY
- KHAL

N

AREA NOT MAPPED

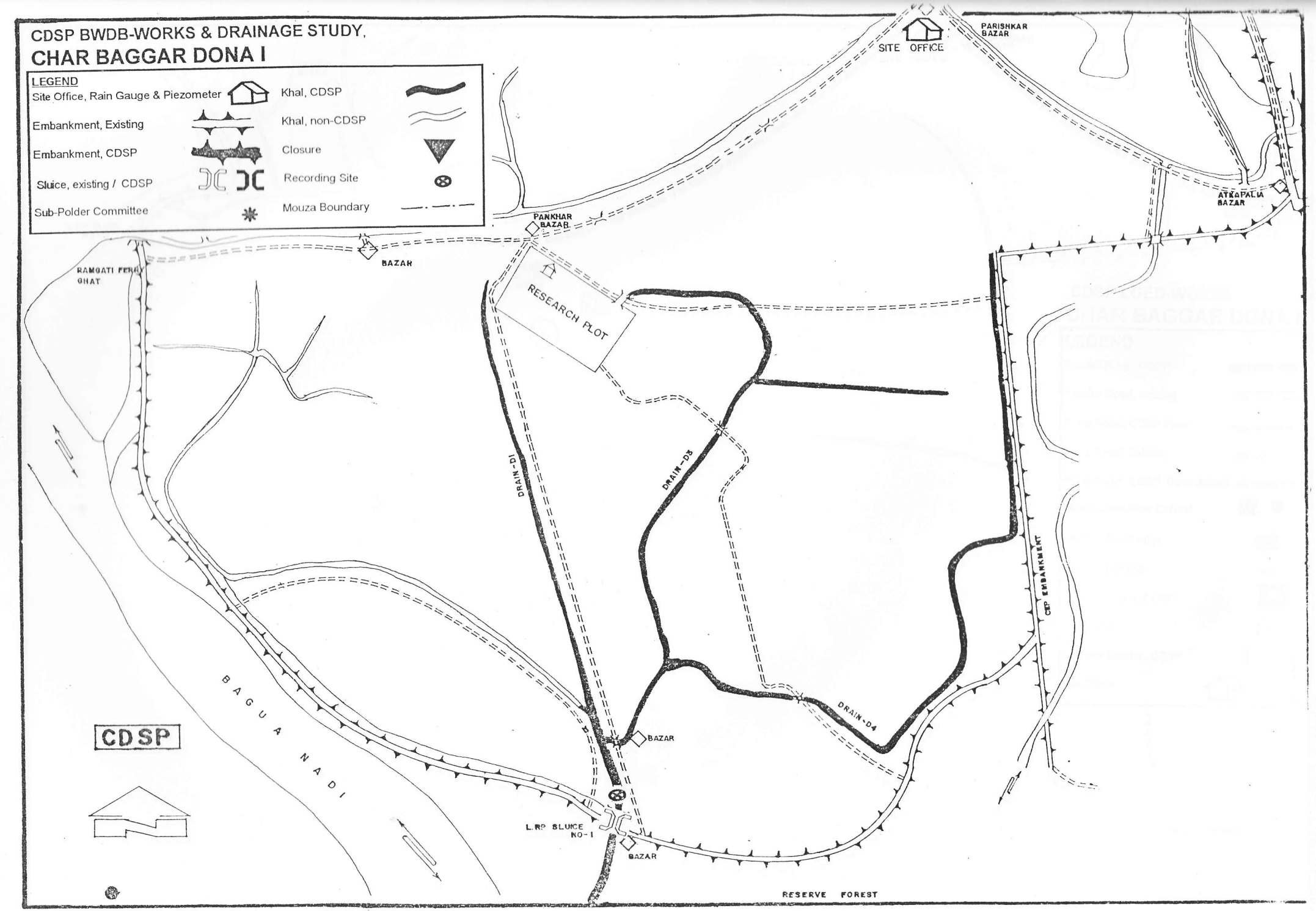
AREA NOT MAPPED

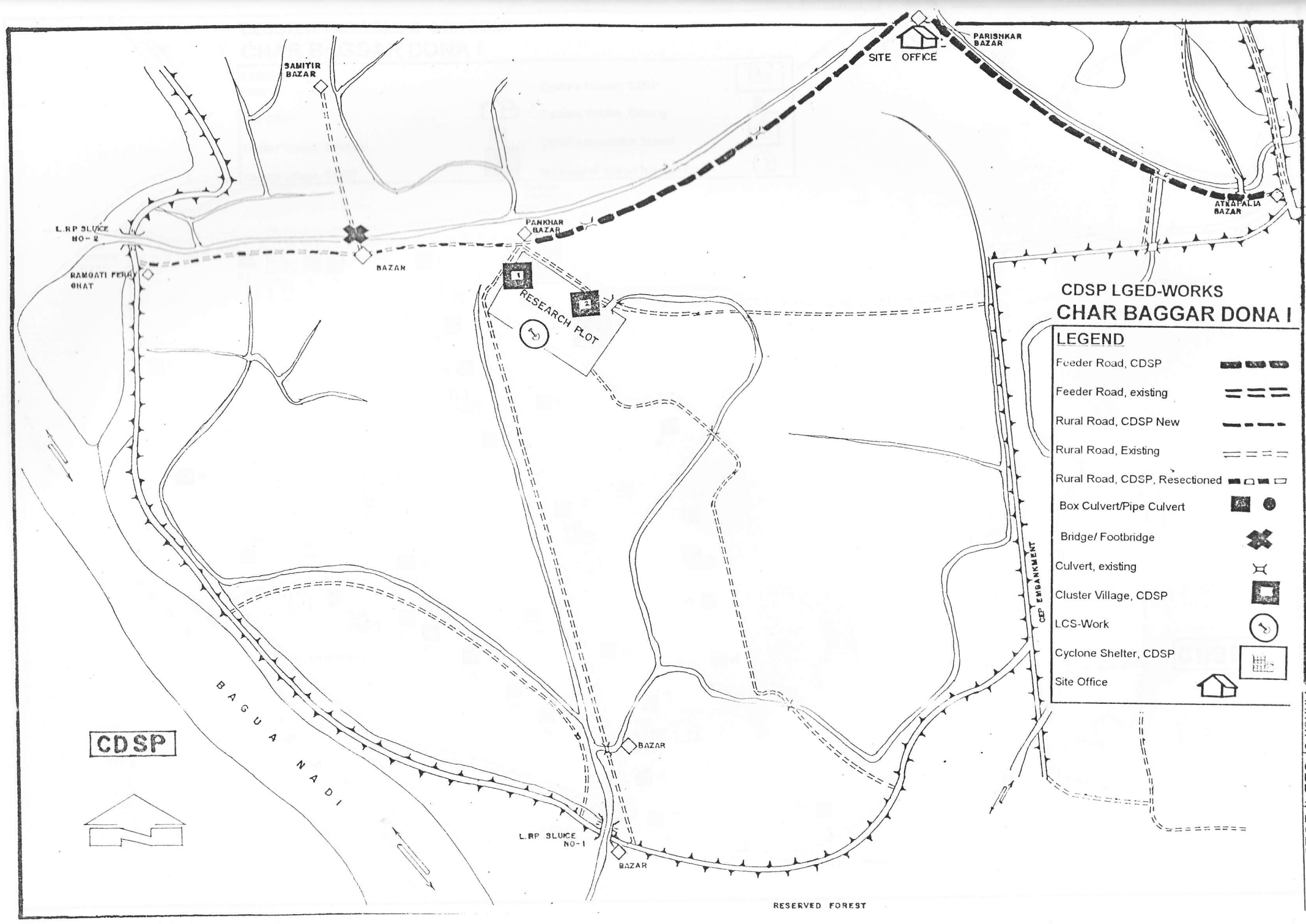
Scale
0.25km 0 0.25 0.50 km

FILE : CDSP-001.DWG

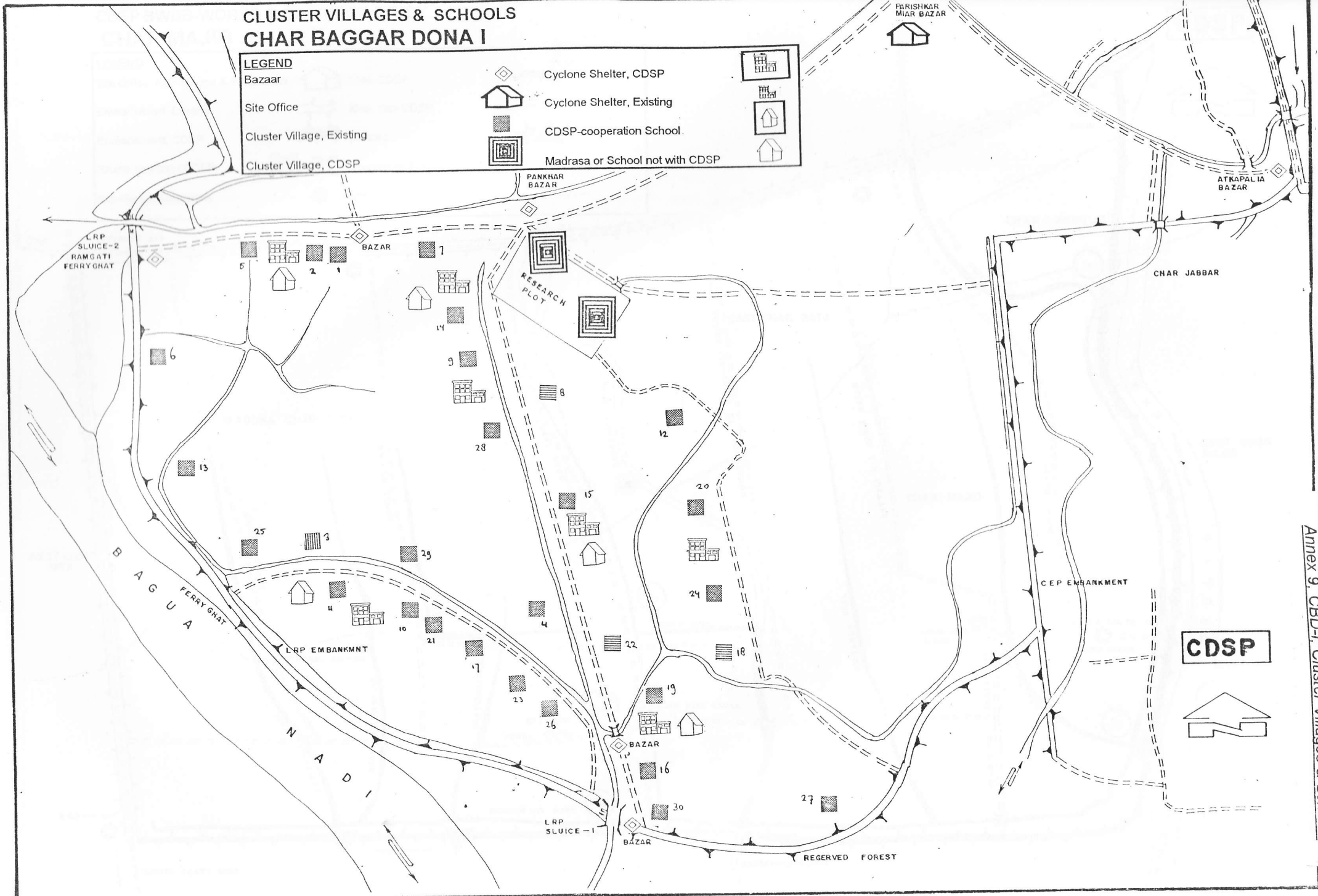
CDSP BWDB-WORKS & DRAINAGE STUDY,

CHAR BAGGAR DONA I





Annex 9, CBD-I, LGED-Works



Annex 9, CBD-I, Cluster Villages & Schools

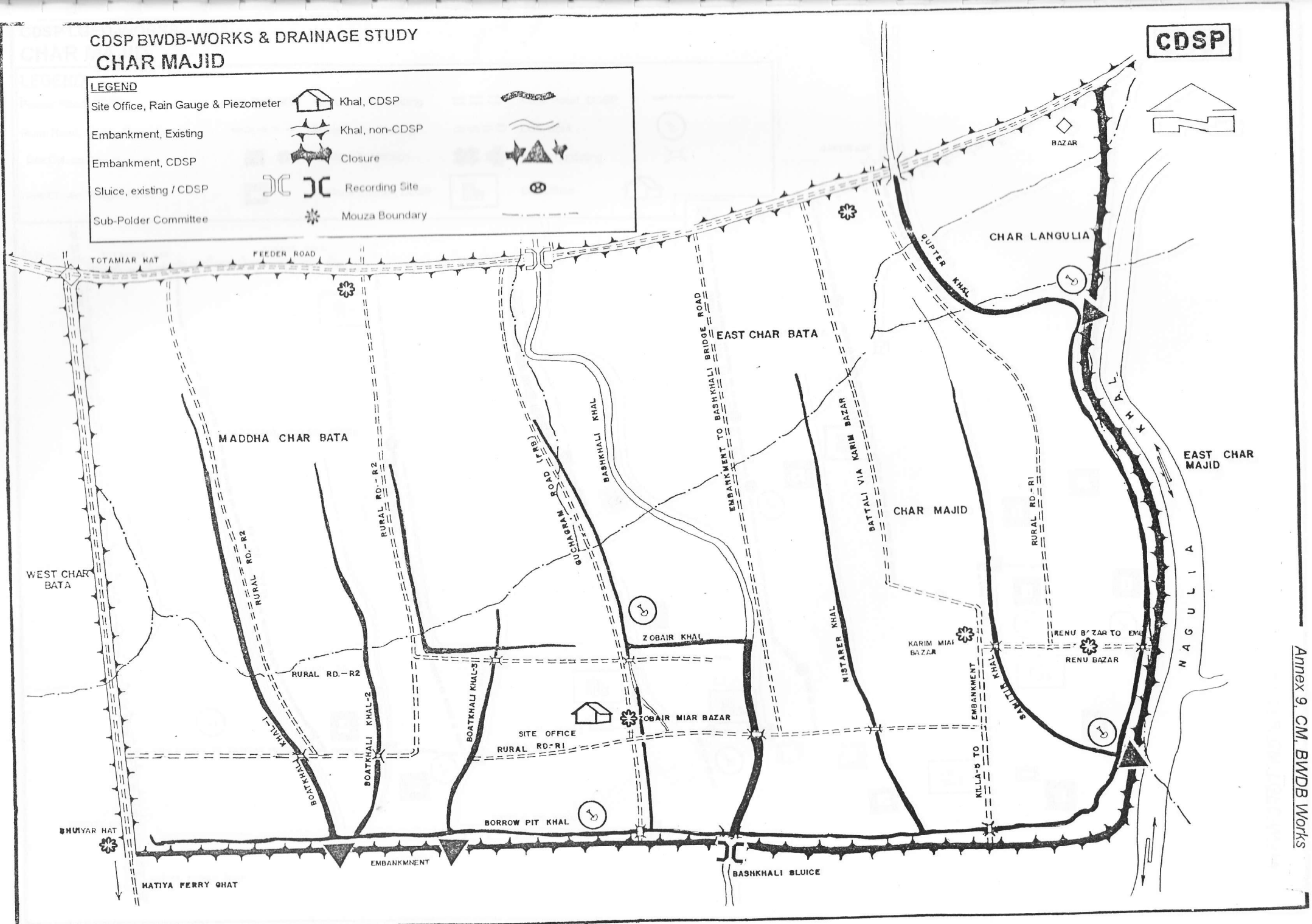
CDSP BWDB-WORKS & DRAINAGE STUDY

CHAR MAJID

CDSP

LEGEND

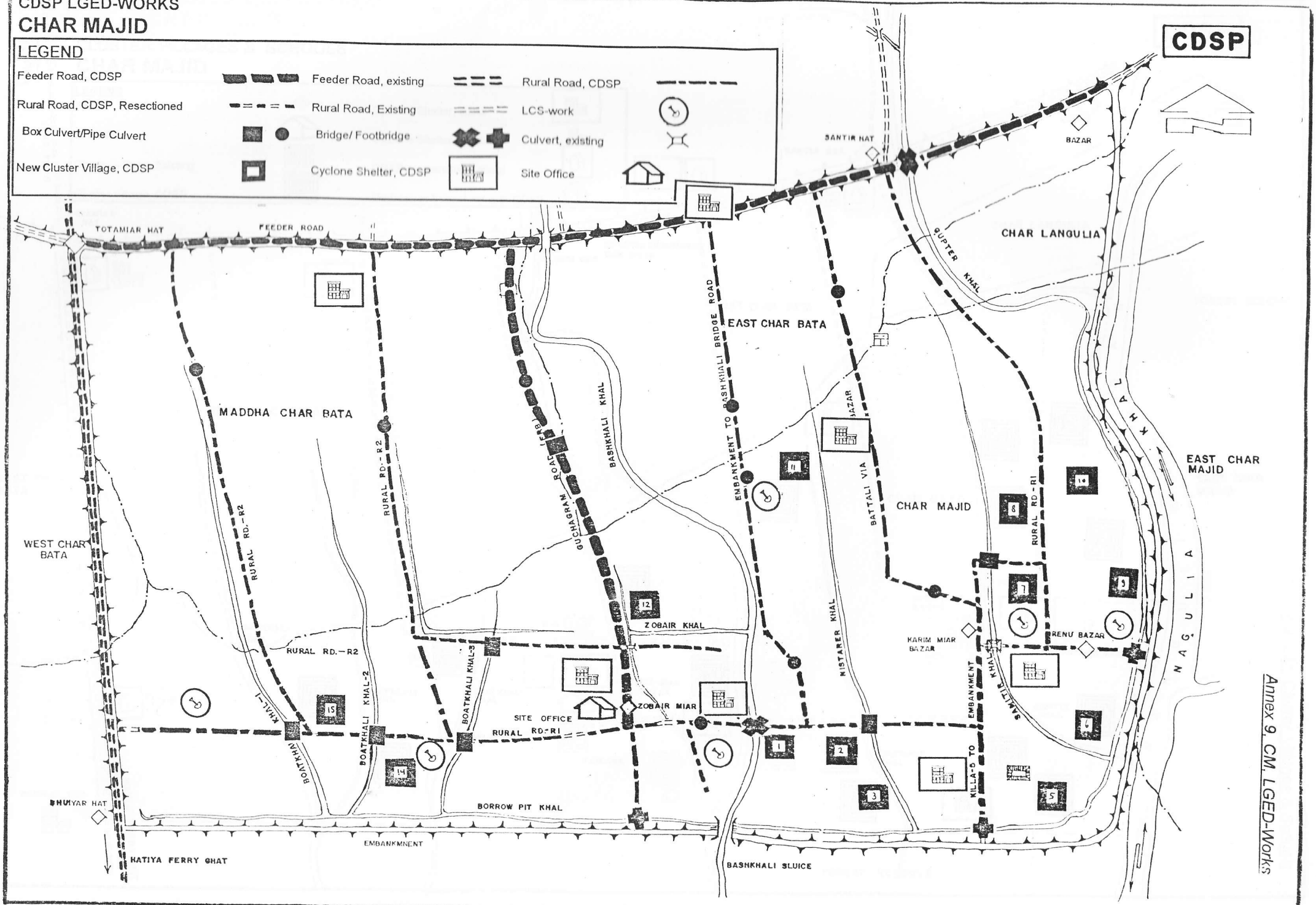
- Site Office, Rain Gauge & Piezometer
- Embankment, Existing
- Embankment, CDSP
- Sluice, existing / CDSP
- Sub-Polder Committee
- Khal, CDSP
- Khal, non-CDSP
- Closure
- Recording Site
- Mouza Boundary



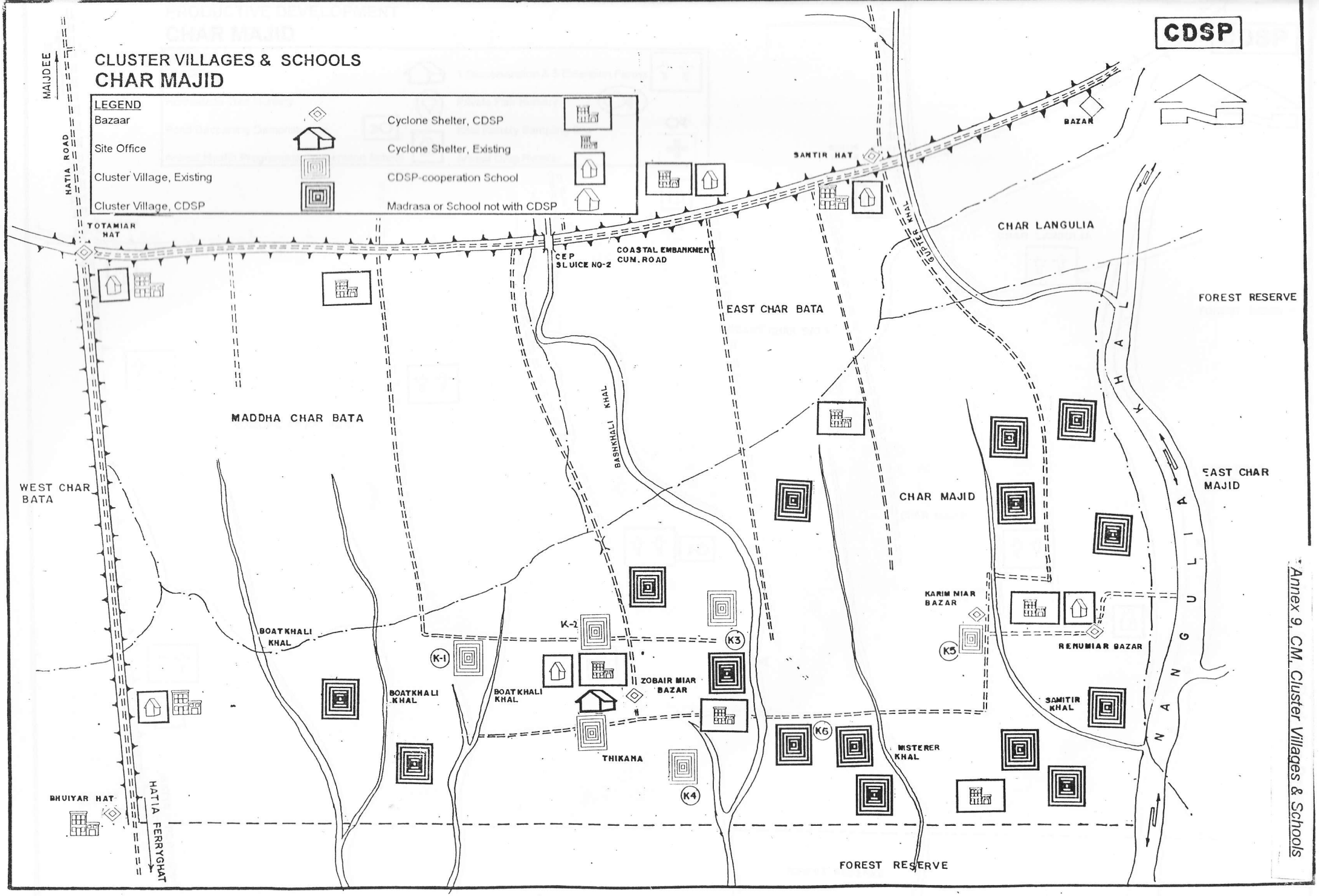
Annex 9, CM, BWDB Works

CDSP LGED-WORKS

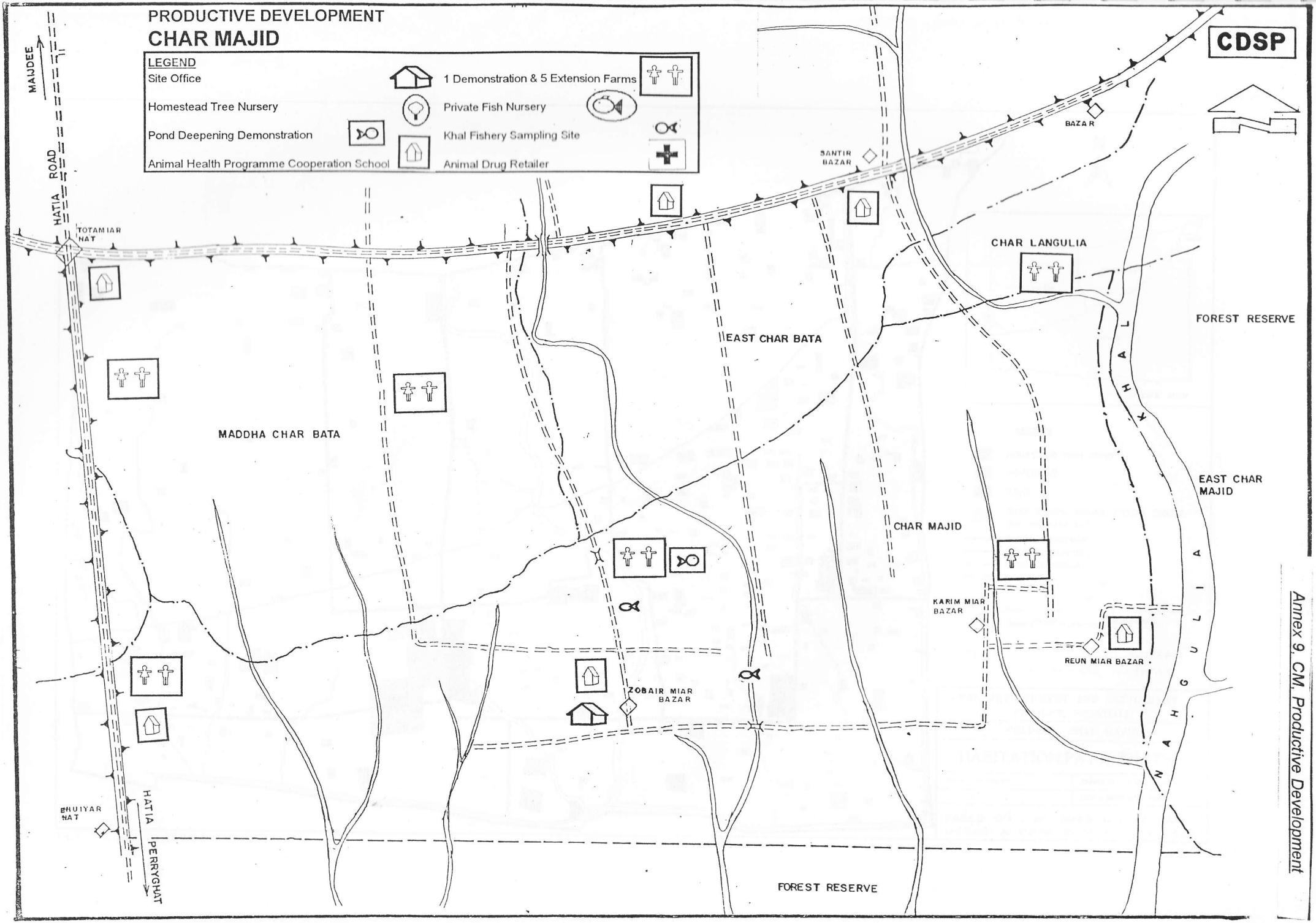
CHAR MAJID



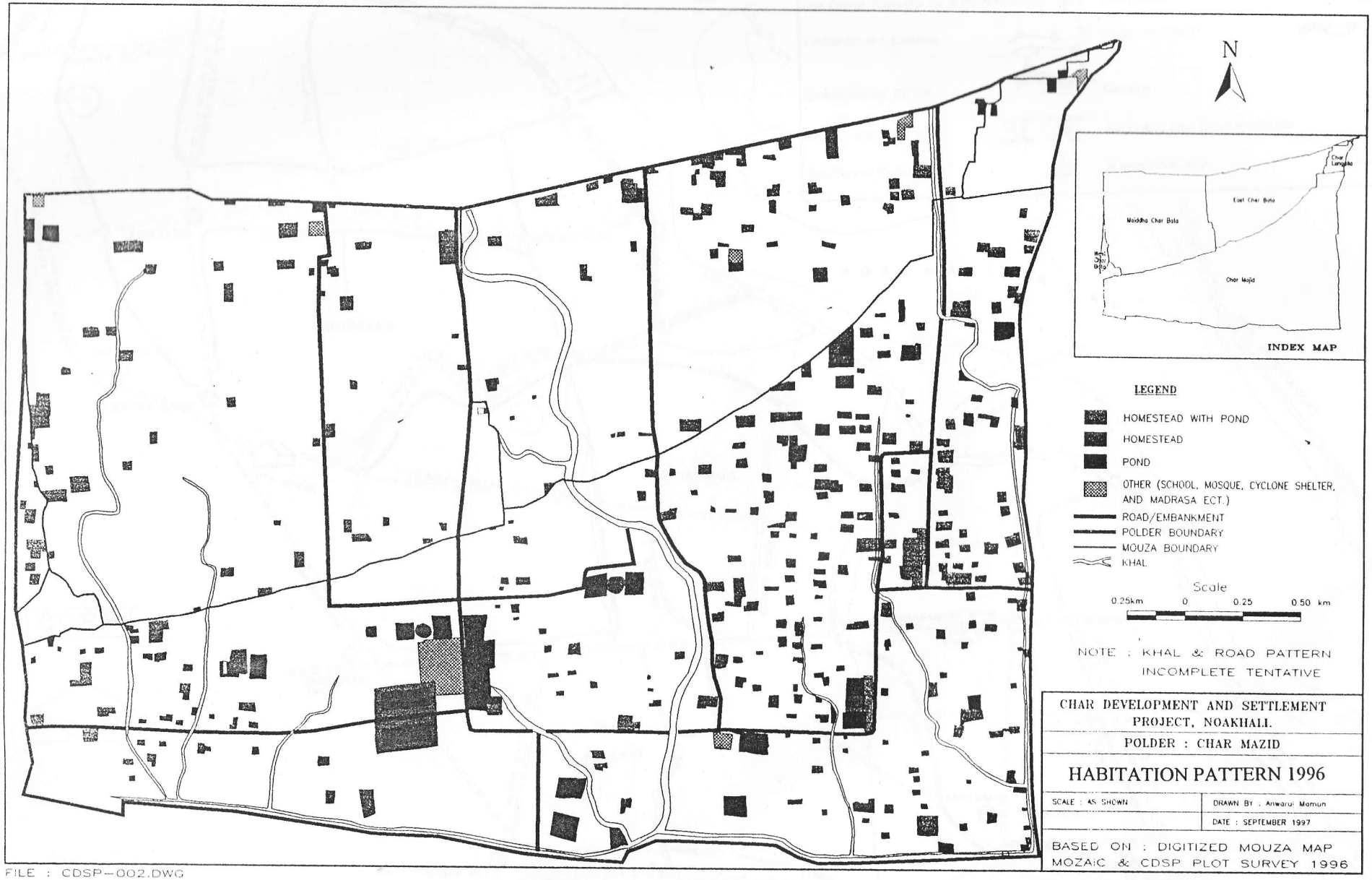
Annex 9, CM, LGED-Works



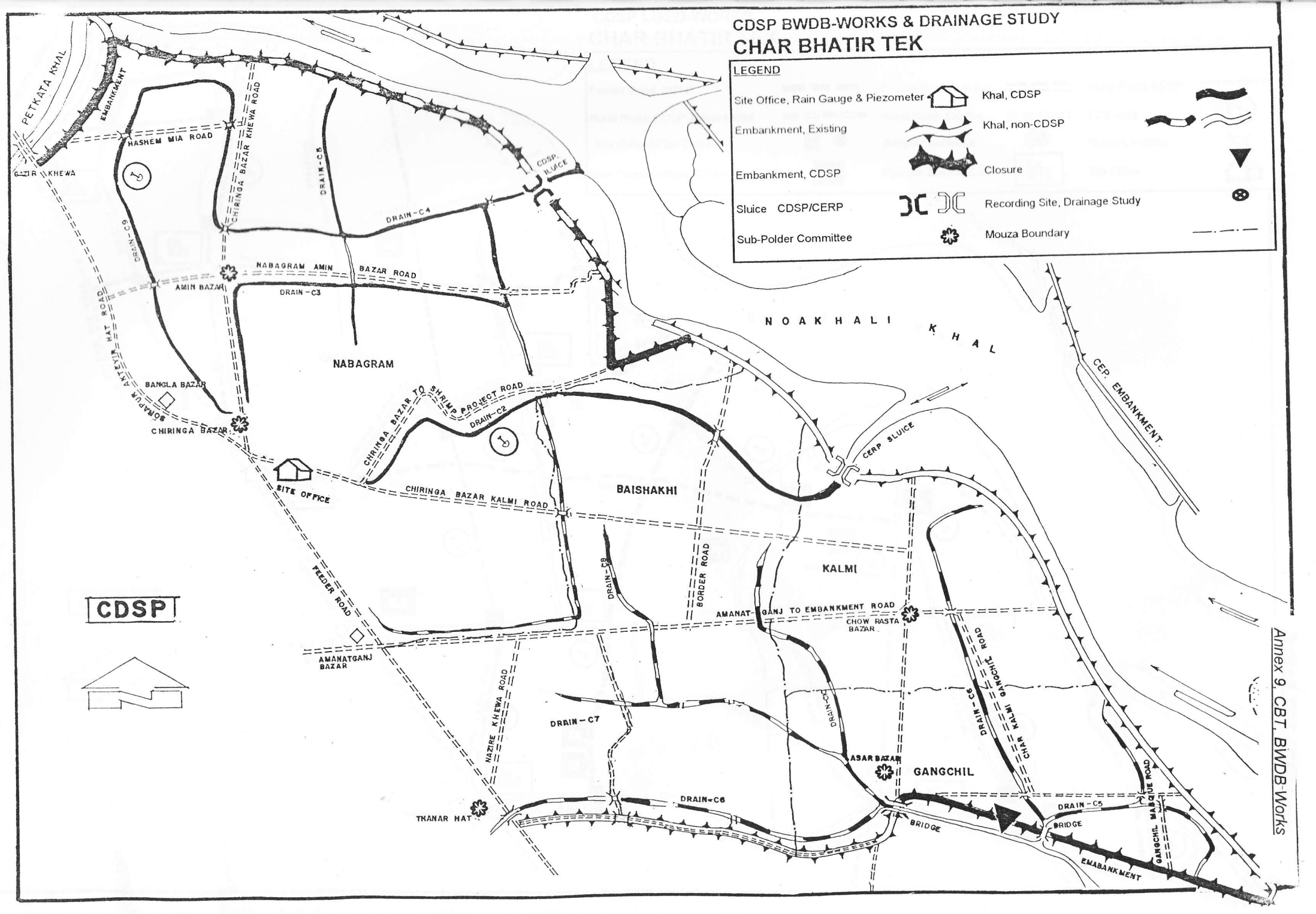
Annex 9. CM. Cluster Villages & Schools



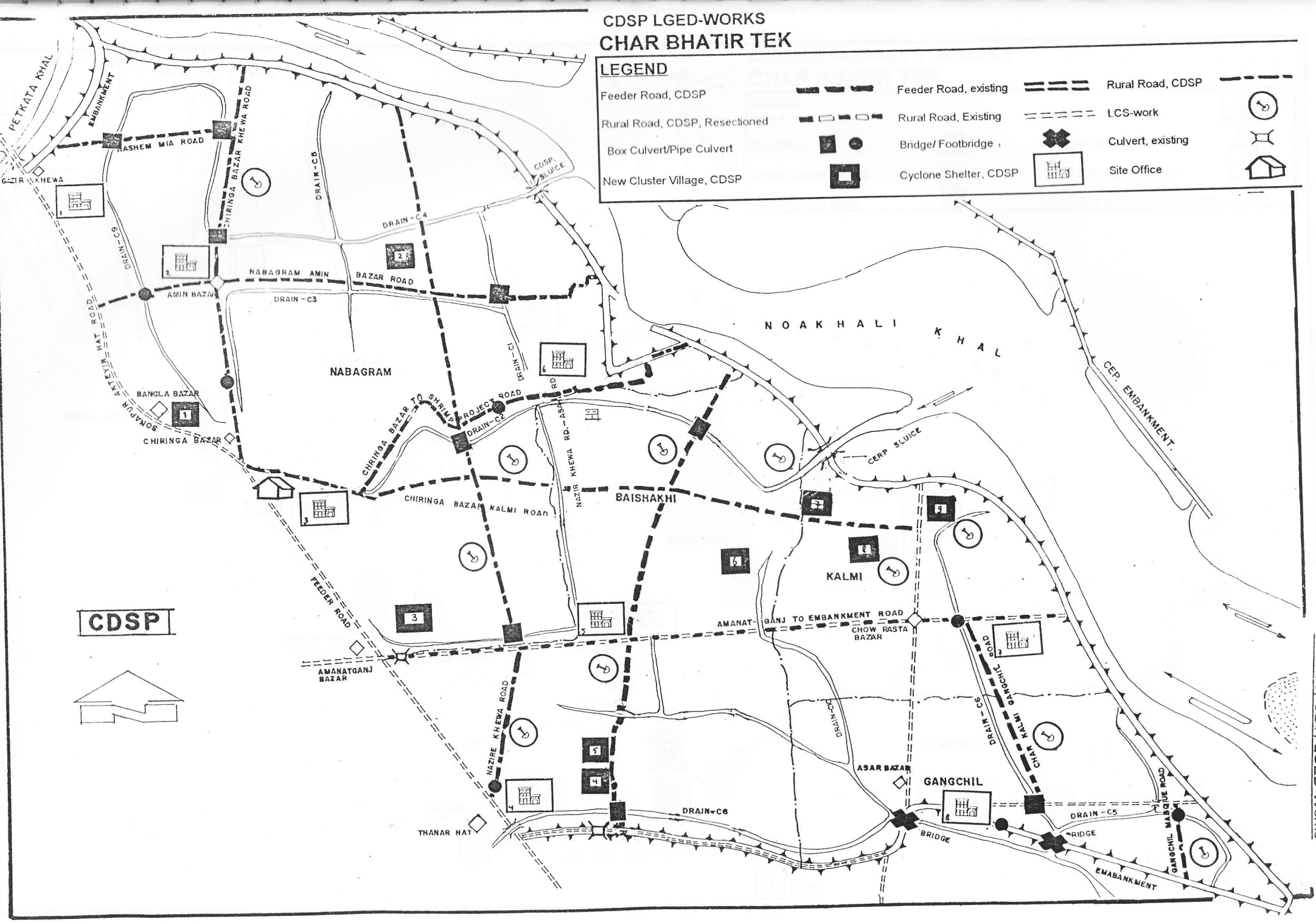
Annex 9, CM, Productive Development



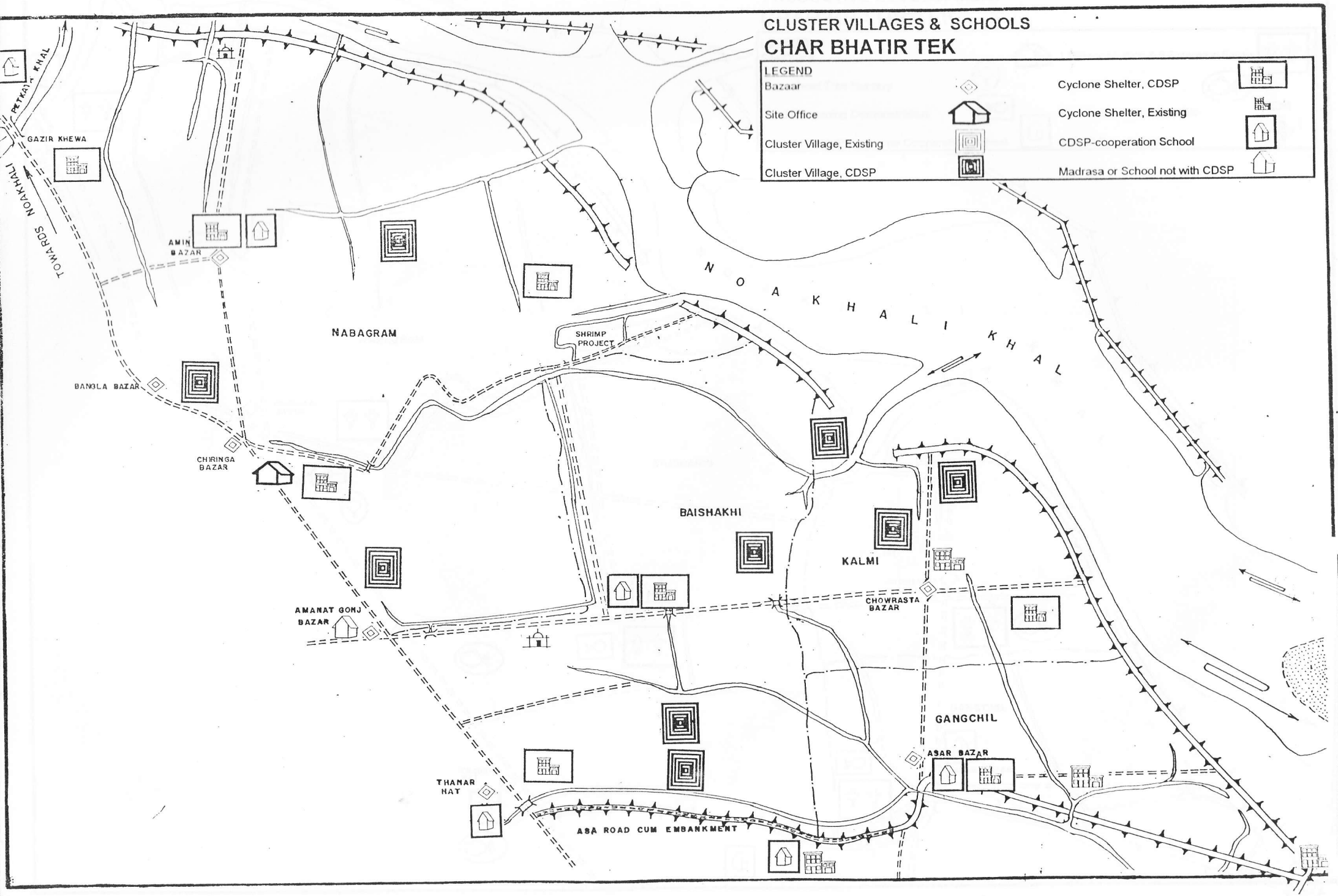
FILE : CDSP-002.DWG

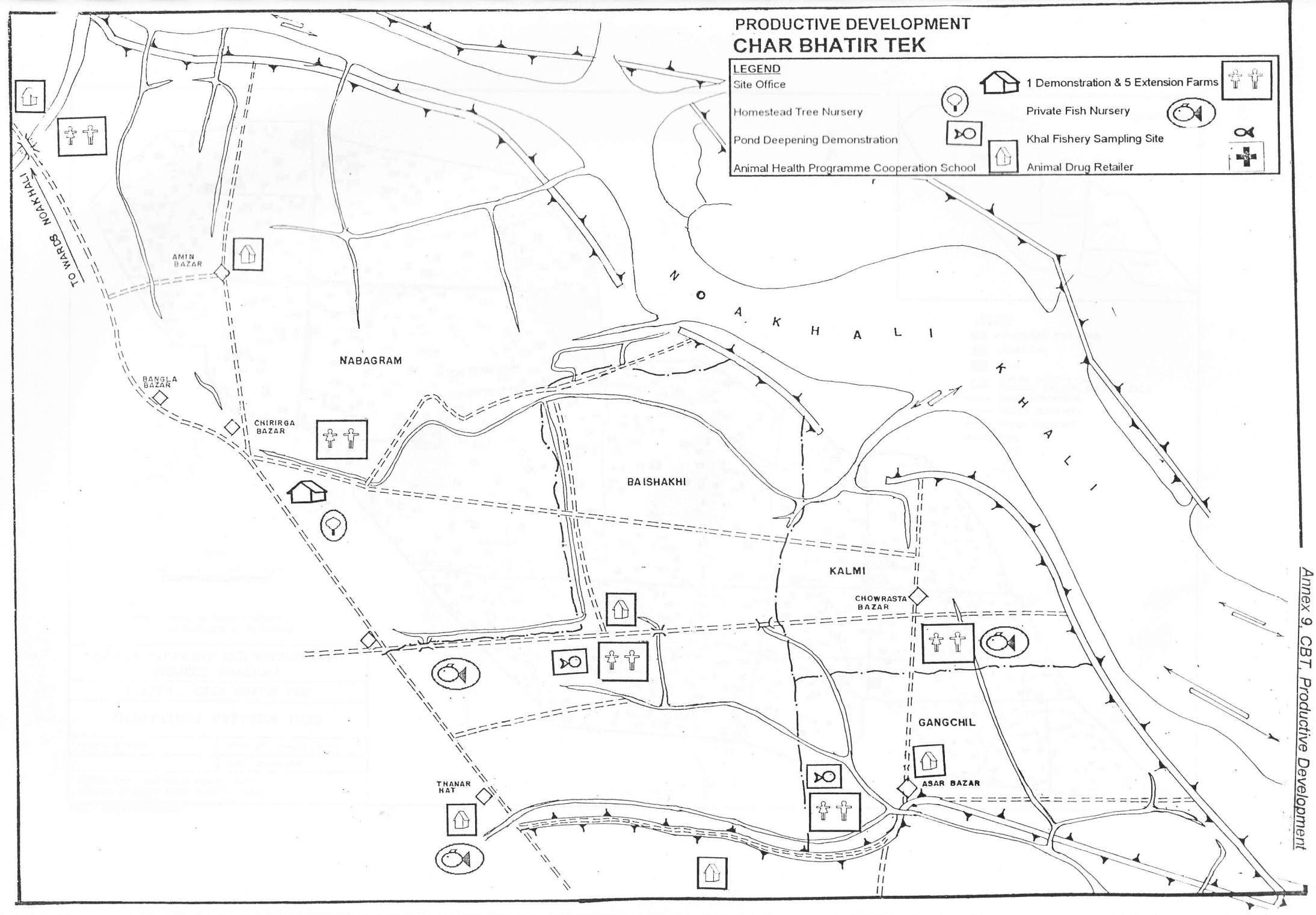


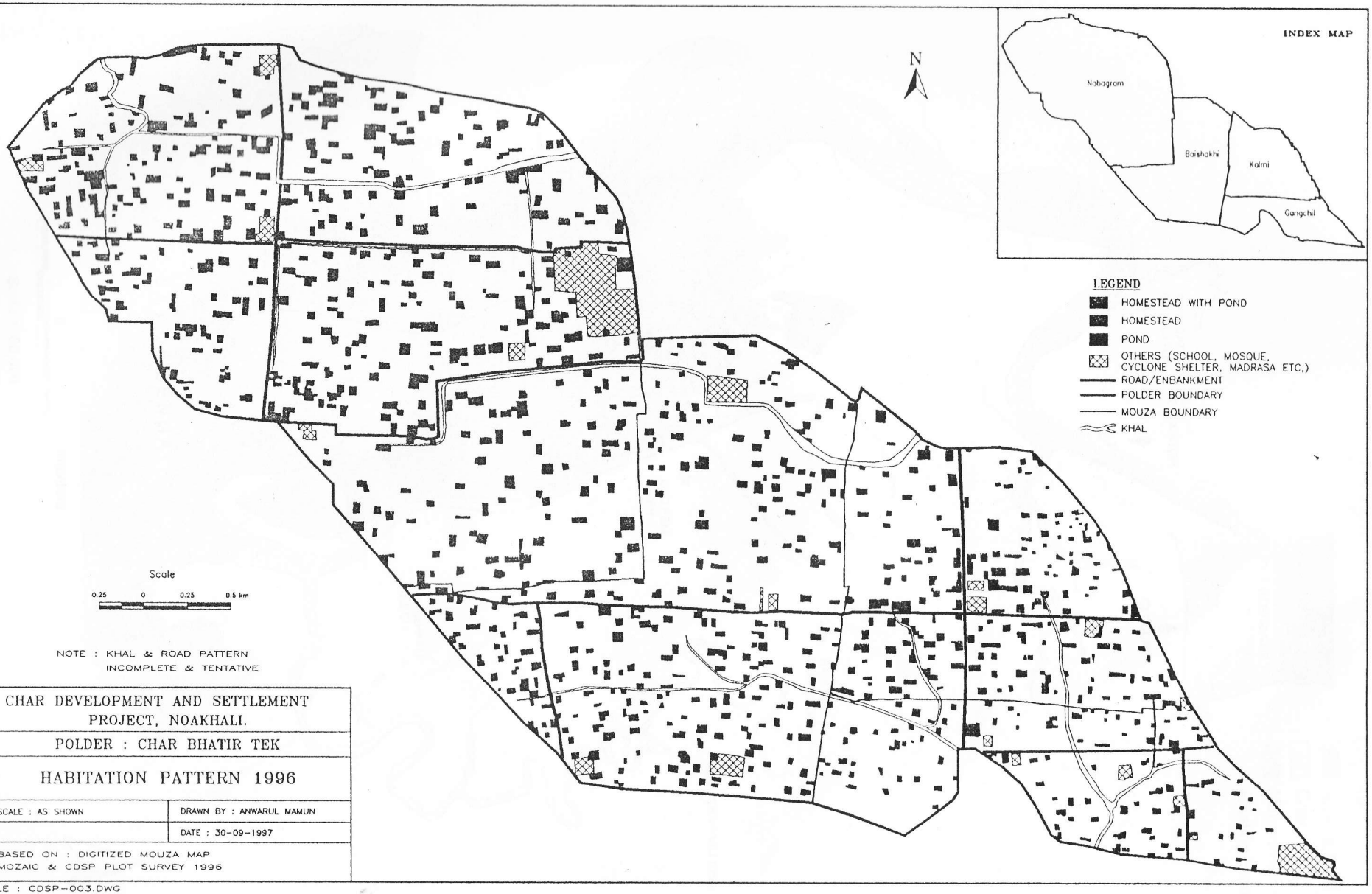
Annex 9, CBT, BWDB Works



Annex 9, CBT, LGED-Works


CLUSTER VILLAGES & SCHOOLS
CHAR BHATIR TEK
LEGEND
Bazaar
Site Office
Cluster Village, Existing
Cluster Village, CDSP
Cyclone Shelter, CDSP
Cyclone Shelter, Existing
CDSP-cooperation School
Madrasa or School not with CDSP
PETKATA KHAL
GAZIR KHEWA
TOWARDS NOAKHALI
AMIN BAZAR
NABAGRAM
SHRIMP PROJECT
N O A K H A L I K H A L
BANGLA BAZAR
CHIRINGA BAZAR
BAISHAKHI
KALMI
AMANAT GONJ BAZAR
CHOWRASTA BAZAR
GANGCHIL
ASAR BAZAR
THANAR HAT
ASA ROAD CUM EMBANKMENT


PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT
CHAR BHATIR TEK
LEGEND
Site Office
Homestead Tree Nursery
Pond Deepening Demonstration
Animal Health Programme Cooperation School
1 Demonstration & 5 Extension Farms
Private Fish Nursery
Khal Fishery Sampling Site
Animal Drug Retailer
TO WARDS NOAKHALI
AMIN BAZAR
NABAGRAM
BANGLA BAZAR
CHIRIRGA BAZAR
NOAKHALI KHAL
BAISHAKHI
KALMI
CHOWRASTA BAZAR
GANGCHIL
ASAR BAZAR
THANAR HAT



CHAR DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT, NOAKHALI.

POLDER : CHAR BHATIR TEK

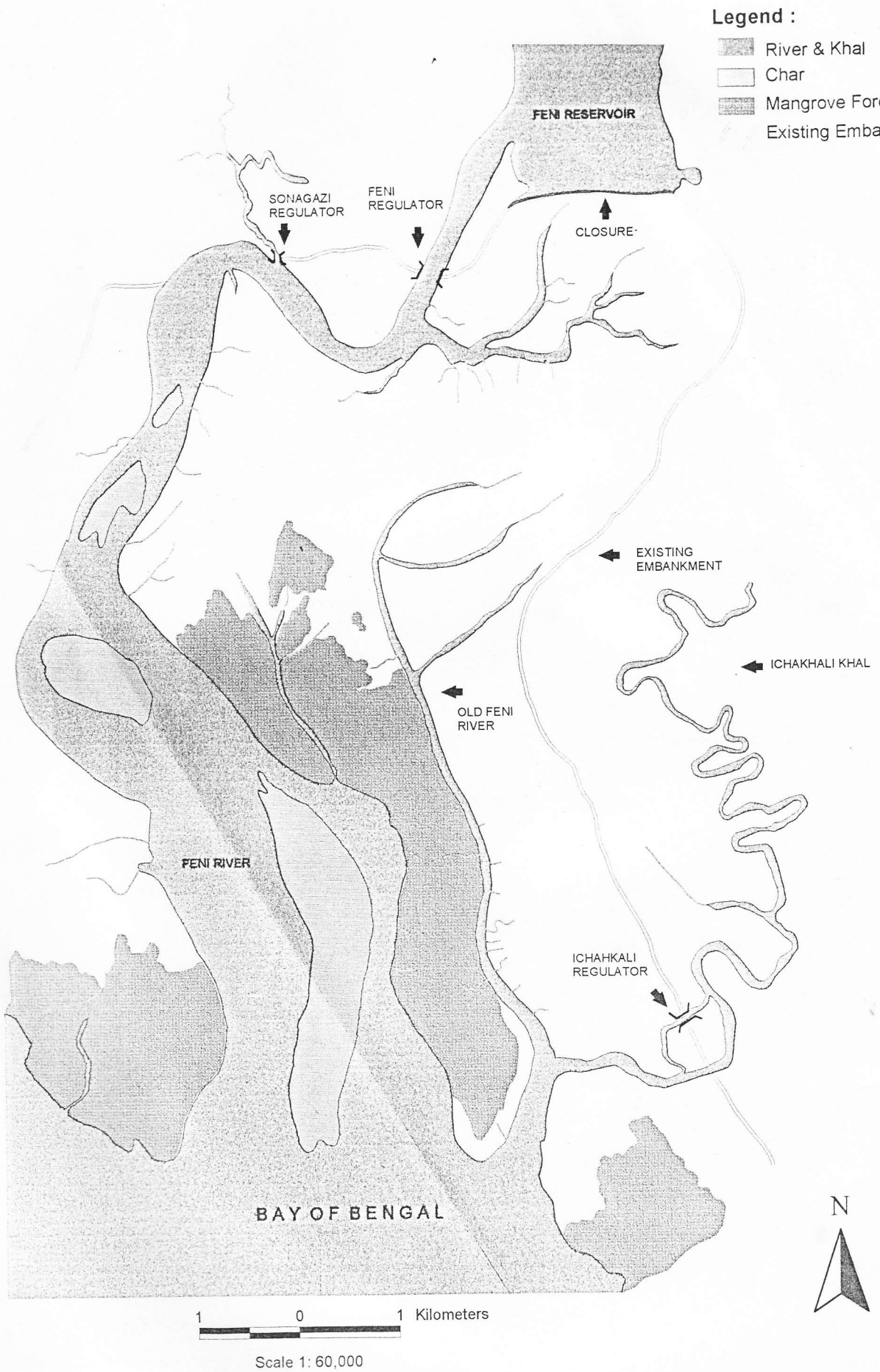
HABITATION PATTERN 1996

SCALE : AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY : ANWARUL MAMUN
	DATE : 30-09-1997

BASED ON : DIGITIZED MOUZA MAP MOZAIC & CDSP PLOT SURVEY 1996

FILE : CDSP-003.DWG

Figure : 1 PROJECT MAP (EXISTING CONDITION)



Source : Satellite Image 1996

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF MUHURI ACCRETED AREA